THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

THE MENACE OF SEDITION

MR. ROOT CAME BACK FROM RUSSIA and told us there were men walking our city streets "who ought to be taken out at sunrise and shot for treason"; and the "unhung traitors" of Colonel Roosevelt's phrase have been roundly denounced in public speech and in the newspapers. So that the Boston *News Bureau* finds the aroused attention of the country focused "upon the extent to which handicap is imposed upon war-effort by various species of treason or near-treason." A member of the National Administration, Secretary Redfield, has uttered a warning against such pacifist activities as would "stab the country in the back." Every one, according to the New York *Evening Sun*, "is asking why the Kaiser is being allowed to make war upon the United States openly on American soil." In fact, the increasing bitterness shown in the press and on the platform over "displays of *quasi*-sedition" leads the thoroughly loyal but calmly judicial Springfield *Republican* to wonder if some zealous supporters of the war are not perhaps becoming "too nervously apprehensive as to the underlying conditions." *The Republican* agrees that we have reached a stage when opposition to the war is bolder and more aggressive than it has been at any time in the previous five months, and that the insolence of this opposition is often "infuriating to patriotic citizens." As it notes further:

"Some of the German-language papers are printing exasperating comments on the war, and there is also an extremist Irish or Sinn-Fein drive going on against Great Britain, the present Ally of the United States, that is highly provoking. Add to all this the obvious refusal of certain Socialist and pacifist elements to yield to the majority of the American people, under the democratic principle of majority rule, by placing no obstructions in the way of the war-program of the Government, and there is created a situation which requires all the self-control and patience which the pro-Government party in the present crisis can exercise."

Nevertheless, the Massachusetts editor contends that "nothing is to be gained by threatening to have somebody shot at sunrise for treason." Rather,

"The thing to do is to go ahead with the business in hand, keeping a firm grip on Congress meanwhile and making the Government as a whole feel that however much noise may be made by the obstructionists and the disloyal elements it may depend upon the great mass of citizens to sustain it to the end.... In the last Presidential election the clamorous pro-Germanism which was so threatening during the campaign disappeared the moment it was possible to analyze its effect upon the returns. We had all shivered more or less in September and October over 'hyphenism,' but in November the 'hyphen vote' was proved to be a political myth. To-day there is a tendency to wonder if millions of our population are not in sympathy with the Detroit *Abendpost*, or *The Gaelic American*, or every 'people's' or 'workmen's council' that displays a mushroom growth, yet if there could be a show-down next Tuesday it is probable that 'treason' would flatten out much as its half-sister 'hyphenism' did in November.

"Labor has not become disloyal on a considerable scale, if one may judge by Mr. Gompers's attitude. His latest utterance shows that unionism is standing by the Government. 'You may believe me,' he says passionately, 'when I say that the American labor movement is not in agreement with the German Kaiser, nor with the pernicious propaganda of the Lenines, and neither is it going to remain inactive while influences of that kind seek to divide our nation and help destroy our liberties. We will fight such contemptible, treacherous efforts—fight, fight, fight them to the bitter end.'

"Nor is there any really threatening revolt against the military draft now in progress. In the Civil War draft there were riots in New York City that cost 1,000 lives; and compared with the experience of those days 'copperheadism' in the present period does not yet seem to be a formidable force. Lincoln shipped a Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio into the Confederate lines; but the worst example of Vallandighamism we have encountered thus far is the rather harmless, or at least futile, Mayor of Chicago."

Yet the perilous nature of the activities which they deem "treasonable," "seditious," or "disloyal" is clearly evident to editors in all sections of the country, who call for prompt suppressive efforts on the part of the Government. From now on, the Chattanooga *Times* declares, "all attempts to obstruct, hamper, or in any way embarrass the Government in its preparation for war must be accounted as treason and punished as such." It seems to the Portland *Oregonian* as necessary to destroy such organizations at home as the I. W. W., the People's Council, or the Socialist party as "to destroy the German armies in France or Belgium." It may not be possible, the Brooklyn *Eagle* admits, to shoot the traitors pilloried by Mr. Root and Mr. Russell, "but it ought to be possible for the Federal authorities to restrict their activities, and wherever those activities are manifested in plainly disloyal publication or in plainly disloyal speech to put the offender behind bars and cut short his opportunity for mischief."

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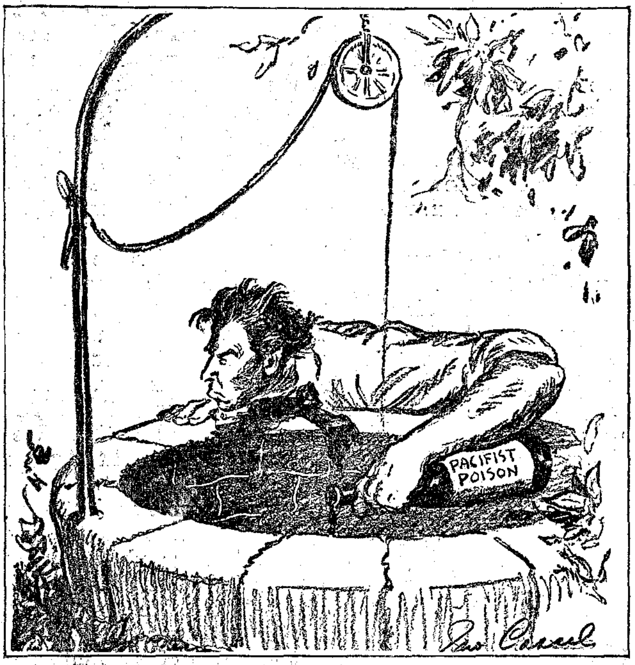
The Boston *Transcript* fears that treason "may become rife in this country if mention is permitted to go abroad that its proper penalties can be avoided." Thus, the Philadelphia *North American* concludes, "continuance of the present craven policy of ignoring sedition and paltering with treason will encourage and aid German autocracy, and will be translated in longer lists of Americans slain and crippled on the battle-field." A daily more friendly to the Administration is no less vehement for action. Says the New York *World:* "If there was ever a time in American history when treason deserved to be punished as treason that time has come, and the longer the delay the deeper this cancer will eat into the vitals of the Republic." Some day, *The World* prophesies, "there will be a great disaster, due wholly or in part to traitors, and we shall suddenly see a different attitude on the part of the public." The New York *Evening Sun* calls for the legal suppression of "fomenters of treason," on the ground that otherwise the people may be provoked to "take the matter into their own hands with regrettable consequences." The New York editor continues:



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GERMAN STUFF!

—Cassel in the New York *Evening World.*

> "These remarks apply not only to the activities of the soap-box orators, who in truth are mainly ridiculous and despicable, but to the printing-press organs of Kaiserism. The foreign-language press and also certain notorious newspapers in the English language have aroused a fire of resentment among real Americans, which perhaps they do not themselves correctly appraise. There are, besides, the sundry 'peace with dishonor' societies, *Gesellschafts* and *Bunds*, which hold meetings, raise money, and disseminate literature with the express object of defeating the aims of the American Government in the prosecution of the war. . . . . . .
>
> "The condition has become well-nigh intolerable. Only one thing more is needed to strain the public patience to the breaking-point. Presently American troops will go into action in France and we shall have the grief of long lists of killed and wounded. When this begins, will the friends and relatives, the fellow citizens of those brave men who suffer and die, endure to have the cause of their slayers preached in American newspapers and in the public places of American cities?"

The insidious and subtle character of latter-day pro-German propaganda is noted by the Boston *News Bureau.* Dr. Edward T. Devine has pointed out in *The Survey* (New York) that many of those clamoring loudest for peace "have had to make nice calculations as to how far they can go in opposition to the national will and still keep out of jail." *The Independent* (New York) has "compiled, with the utmost care and regardless of expense," ten rules which, it says, "summarize in a nutshell the methods and experience of the most successful practitioners of disloyalty." Here are its "rules for disloyalists":

> "1. When driven to make an unequivocal statement protest your loyalty and then change the subject.
>
> "2. Assert on every occasion that 'Wall Street' made the war. Never mind explaining when, how, or why.
>
> "3. Get in all the sneers you can at any professions of ideal motives. If you can find any flaw in our democracy say that 'we are just as bad an autocracy as Germany.' Use the word 'hypocrisy' at every opportunity. Place the war in as sordid a light as possible.
>
> "4. It is dangerous to denounce the United States directly. But rake history from end to end for mud to throw at the Allies. Especially, twist the lion's tail.
>
> "5. Profess great concern lest sending food to Europe will starve America. Support every embargo movement that applies to the Allied nations and none that does not.
>
> "6. If the President asks for any extension of power rave about 'dictatorship' and the 'overthrow of the liberties for which our fathers, etc.'
>
> "7. Spread rumors that the Allies are going to betray us or take advantage of us as soon as we are deeply enough involved in the war.
>
> "8. Accept conscription in principle but hamper its working in every possible way. One good way is to start scares about revolution and internal disorder as a pretext for keeping a large part of the Army at home.
>
> "9. Demonstrate that the enemy is unconquerable and victory hopeless. Play the 'candid friend' and act as a depressant.
>
> "10. Be very jealous to prevent 'entangling alliances' and be much concerned about the Monroe Doctrine if we 'mix ourselves in European quarrels.' A permanent league of nations would embarrass your Junker friends if they remain in power after the war. Germany can only hope to conquer other nations if they act selfishly and in isolation."

To these the Chicago *Herald* would add: "Oppose sending our boys to France to save the country and insist on the war being fought on our own soil," and "when caught in the ham-stringing act mention the names of Washington and Lincoln."

President Wilson's recent letter expressing confidence in the integrity and patriotism of people of German descent living in the United States leads the Baltimore *Manufacturers' Record* to fear "he is basing his theory and his hope on a foundation more unsubstantial than sand." Both the Baltimore weekly and the Chicago *Tribune* advise loyal German-Americans to avoid the evil effects of confusion with the "professional pro-Germans," by openly and conspicuously repudiating the latter. Charges of disloyalty against the German-language press and other anti-war journalism will be examined in a forthcoming issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST. But in connection with the warnings of the Chicago *Tribune* and *The Manufacturers' Record*, we may call attention to some of the replies received by the National Security League in answer to letters sent out to various German-American organizations asking them to indorse the war-aims of the United States. Here are a few extracts from letters which the League deems "seditious":

> "I believe that President Wilson is not fighting for humanity, for civilization, against barbarism, militarism, or autocracy, but for J. P. Morgan's money."
>
> "I believe that Woodrow Wilson is at present the greatest autocrat in the world; that the Representatives at Washington are cowards, and did not represent our people by voting for war."
>
> "Our ideals of civilization are pretty punk when you look at them closely."
>
> "I must choose between a progressive, up-to-date nation, which has fought a game, brave fight against the greatest odds, and a lot of weak-kneed degenerates, whom we call Allies, and I certainly know whom to side with, even if it does at present look like treason."

But the most dangerous exhibitions of disloyalty, several editors affirm, have occurred in the Capitol at Washington. The Pittsburg *Leader* contends that "copperheadism is spreading its poison throughout the nation at an alarming rate from the fountainhead at Washington." In the Senate, Mr. John Sharp

Williams, of Mississippi, has openly charged that "there is a small group on both sides who have formed themselves into an anti-Administration and anti-American party." In the House, Mr. Heflin, of Alabama, has accused two of his colleagues of "un-American and disloyal conduct" in working for the repeal of the Draft Law and trying to exempt men of German blood from service in the Army. Senator Lewis, of Illinois, has defended "obstructionists" in Congress against the charge of disloyalty. But the New York *Times* thinks "the country at large need have no doubt that the daily utterances and tactics of the small group are charged with the possibility of grave danger for the thousands of young men in the Army and Navy; that there is ample evidence that the acts and utterances of those men, whether or not they succeed in delaying legislation, are being made much of by the enemy as propaganda to create the impression that this country is divided as to the war and will not see it through." This writer continues:

> "La Follette is easily the chief of the antiwar group, and has fought every Government measure since America went to war. No sooner had he been overwhelmed by the vote on the Food Bill than he offered the amazing peace-resolution demanding that the United States and her Allies contribute to a joint fund of all the belligerents to pay for the devastation Germany had caused in France, Belgium, and Servia, and everywhere else where her armies have been. If that resolution did not give aid and comfort to the enemy, there is nothing that ever will please that enemy. Of course, La Follette did not intend to give comfort and aid, for he is no traitor. He is just La Follette."

Others are less charitable. If the law needed not to prove men's motives but only to cite the consequences of their acts, it would not, in the opinion of the Dallas *News*, "be difficult to convict Senator La Follette of treason." The Providence *Journal* actually calls the Wisconsin Senator "a conscious copartner of *Kultur*." And the Los Angeles *Times* calls for his "prompt expulsion from the Senate of the United States and his punishment for treason in 'giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States.'"

While Senator La Follette has denied any connection between his peace-resolution and the antiwar organizations, it is noted by the press that he is announced as the leading figure at the Minneapolis convention of the People's Council of America, which meets on Saturday of this week. Peace propagandists, writes Mr. Louis Seibold in the New York *World*, expect the convention to have a distinct influence upon the war-policy of the country. Back of it, we are told,

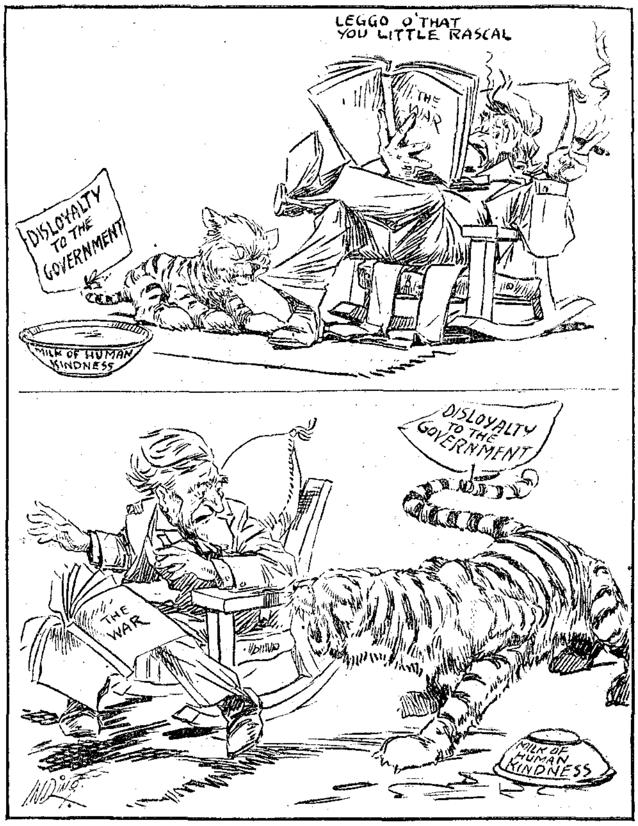
> "are the People's Council of America, the American Union Against Militarism, I. W. W. agitators, men formerly identified with the Bryan peace-propaganda, the American Peace Society, the reorganized Embargo Peace Conference, fictitious workingmen's councils formally organized and financed by agents of the German Government and its sympathizers, and several nondescript organizations brought into existence as a protest against the Selective-Draft Law.
>
> "There also are identified with the movement certain elements of Socialists led by Morris Hillquit and the expounders of syndicalism and other offshoots of the Socialist doctrine."

Some newspapers expect the formation of a radical antiwar party, with Senator La Follette as its Presidental candidate in 1920. The People's Council, the successor of the Emergency Peace Federation, claims 1,500,000 adherents. They will be represented at Minneapolis by 2,000 delegates, says Executive Secretary Louis P. Lochner, who thus states the six planks of the Minneapolis peace-platform:

> "To demand an early peace in harmony with the program of New Russia—no annexations, no punitive indemnities; to induce the United States to state the terms upon which it will end the war; to urge international organization for the prevention of future wars; to work for the repeal of the conscription law; to safeguard labor standards, and to preserve and extend liberty and democracy in America."

In his *La Follette's Magazine* (Madison, Wis.), the senior Senator from Wisconsin has defended the right to oppose war. He deems it an outrage that "after Congress has been bullied into a declaration of war, the politicians, the press, and the mercenaries of the war-party assume authority to deny the right of American citizens to discuss the necessity for the war, or the ultimate object and purpose of the declaration of war." Mr. La Follette points out that Lincoln, Webster, Clay, and Sumner openly opposed the Mexican War. In conclusion he declares:

> "American citizens have the right to begin a campaign to-morrow to elect United States Senators and members of the House of Representatives who will represent them in securing the repeal of obnoxious laws, in declaring the definite objects for which this war is prosecuted, and the conditions upon which it can be terminated at an early hour with honor and credit to the nation."


LEGGO O' THAT YOU LITTLE RASCAL
THE WAR
DISLOYALTY TO THE GOVERNMENT
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DON'T WAIT TOO LONG, UNCLE!

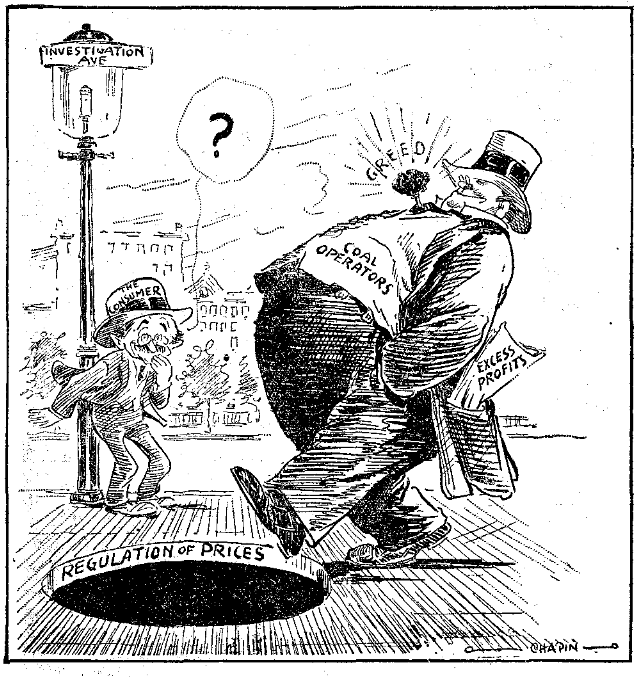
—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

In the Socialist New York *Call* Mr. William Morris Feigenbaum protests against the free use of the word "copperhead" by ex-President Roosevelt and others. He explains that in the Civil War there were real "copperheads" who sympathized with the South, but he adds that there were others, like Horace Greeley, who wished an early end to the war, and who were certainly neither disloyal nor supporters of slavery. Mr. Feigenbaum denounces the attempt to class "sympathizers with German Prussianism" with sincere pacifists and to call them all "copperheads"; this, he asserts, is "to class white with black, to put David Starr Jordan and Scott Nearing in the same group as Henry Weissmann and Jeremiah O'Leary."

The same Socialist daily reprints conspicuously an article by Job Harriman in *The Comrades*, in which it is contended that the real traitors to the country to-day are not members of the I. W. W., but the mine-owners, the transportation-kings, and the food-speculators. In support of this position Mr. Harriman quotes a statement of President Wilson to the effect that ship-owners "are doing everything that high freight-charges can do to make the war a failure."

BRINGING COAL WITHIN REACH

ANOTHER LONG STEP in the reorganization of the United States on a war-basis was accomplished last week when President Wilson fixt price-schedules for soft and hard coal at the mine's mouth, named a maximum profit for jobbers, gave coal-shipments for the Northwest right of way over all other freight movements, and appointed a Fuel-Administrator in the person of President H. A. Garfield, of Williams College. This drastic program, which is authorized by the new Food-Control Law, was not adopted before the Governors of sixteen States had appealed to the President and a conference of State councils of defense had reported that the coal situation, "if not immediately regulated and controlled, threatens certain disaster to the successful conduct of the war and to the people and industries of this country." Most of our papers rejoice, with the Richmond *Virginian*, that "the long-robbed American public is now to be relieved from the extortions of the coal operators," who, says the Chicago *Tribune*, "seem to look upon the war as simply a grand opportunity to make a commercial killing." On the other hand, some of the smaller bituminous-coal operators declare that they can not produce coal at the President's price—which is a dollar less than the price tentatively agreed upon at the recent conference of coal operators with Secretary Lane and the Defense Council's Coal-Production Committee—and that they will be forced to close their mines or operate at a loss; and President Farrington, of the Midwest miners, predicts more strikes to follow the inability of operators to meet wage-demands at the price-schedule laid down. But as the Boston *News Bureau* remarks, "whether the Presidential knife has cut into soft-coal prices too deeply for the general good remains to be determined by coal-trade history of the near future."



NONE SO BLIND AS THOSE WHO WILL NOT SEE.
—Chapin in the St. Louis *Republic*.

The basic price for soft coal prescribed by the President—and he explains that "it is provisional only"—is $2 a short ton for run-of-mine coal at the mines east of the Mississippi River. This means, says the Brooklyn *Eagle*, an average of $3.65 in New York and other Eastern cities, where the dealers have been charging in some cases as high as $6.50. The President describes his scale of prices as "not only fair and just, but liberal as well," and says further:

> "It is subject to reconsideration when the whole method of administering the fuel-supplies of the country shall have been satisfactorily organized and put into operation. Subsequent measures will have as their object a fair and equitable control of the distribution of the supply and of the prices not only at the mines, but also in the hands of the middlemen and the retailers."

Prescribed prices for anthracite at the mines range from $4 to $5.30 a ton. Coal jobbers, Washington dispatches tell us, are restricted to a charge of 15 cents a ton in excess of the purchase price on bituminous coal, and 20 cents a ton on anthracite delivered east of Buffalo. West of Buffalo anthracite jobbers are permitted to charge a gross margin of 30 cents a ton over the mine price. In a dispatch to the New York *World* we read further:

> "The last and final step will be to make regulations for coal-distribution and to fix anthracite and bituminous retail prices. This will be done when a distribution program is perfected and when the Federal Trade Commission has completed a plan under which retail profits may be fixt.
>
> "The anthracite prices fixt, effective September 1, are virtually the same as those now charged at the mines under a voluntary arrangement made by producers with the Trade Commission. The prices that may be charged by jobbers, however, will reduce present costs sharply. Bituminous jobbers' profits, too, will be cut by the new price scale set for wholesale transactions."

Further light is thrown on the bituminous-coal situation by the New York *Commercial*, in which we read:

> "Before the war $1.40 was regarded as a high price for soft coal by the long ton of 2,240 pounds, and $1.10 was an average price; $2 a short ton of 2,000 pounds is equivalent to $2.24 a long ton, so the price now awarded is at least a dollar a long ton more than the old price.
>
> "Labor commands higher wages, but in no case has the increase added more than fifty cents a long ton to the cost of mining coal, and the average increase in labor cost in soft-coal camps probably does not exceed fifteen cents a ton. Coal is sold at wholesale by the long ton and at retail by the short ton, so the retail price is relatively higher than the average domestic consumer believes. In a larger way ten cents a ton was formerly regarded as a fair profit, and coal experts in New York City have refused to believe that a net profit of twenty cents a ton was earned by Wyoming mining companies because it seemed extravagant to them. . . . . . .
>
> "The production of coal has increased so much this year that the mystery of the hour is, What has become of it? Perhaps certain speculators can answer that question."

An increase of 20,000,000 tons in the output of bituminous coal during the first six months of this year as compared with 1916 indicates that the present problems are those of price and distribution rather than production. Says the New York *Evening Post:*

> "The demands of the Northwest for coal are more urgent than those of any other section; it is said it has only one-third the supply needed for this winter. The appointment of Judge Lovett as Federal Agent to control coal traffic, and his order that practically the whole system of railways running through Pennsylvania, Ohio, and western New York to Lake ports must give priority to bituminous coal, will be greeted with relief from Gary to Duluth. Pennsylvania and West Virginia are easily the leading producers of bituminous as well as anthracite coal; the former mines between two and three times as much as Illinois, and it is imperative that Lake colliers transport much of it westward before navigation closes. The Northwest satisfied, attention can be turned to other regions complaining of a marked scarcity. New England, for example, declares that the situation was serious before the Government last week took over for the use of the Army in France more of the shipping on which it had depended for soft-coal supplies, and that now only energetic action can prevent the slowing down of some industries for want of fuel. Such action the Government will supply. Coal production has so increased that the sole problem is now one of distribution."

Soft-coal operators are "astounded" at the price fixt by the President, according to the New York *Journal of Commerce*, in which we read:

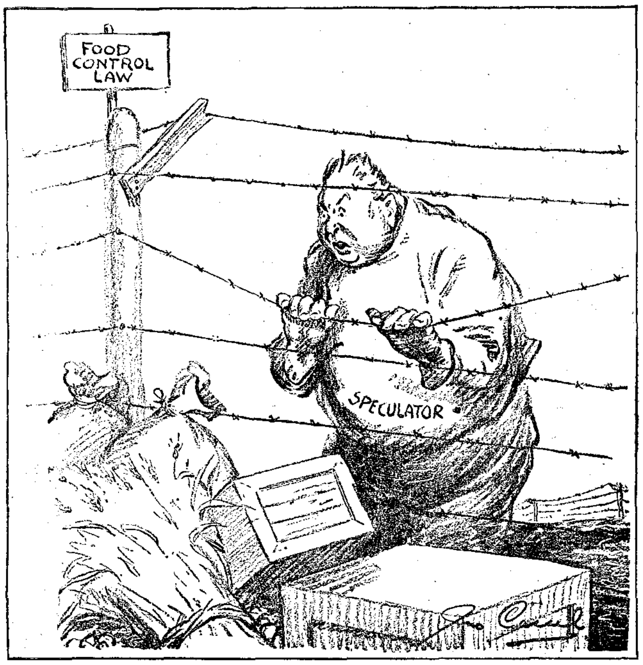
> "Small operators declared they would be forced to close down their mines if they do not get more than that price. . . . .

> "'The result of President Wilson's action will mean that hundreds of factories will be unable to get coal,' one of the best-known men in the trade told a representative of *The Journal of Commerce*. 'The consumer will find that this action, instead of helping him, will result in his being unable to get fuel,' he continued. 'The coal trade is "up in the air" as a result of the latest news from Washington.'"

OUR NATIONAL WHEAT CORPORATION

SO ACCUSTOMED HAVE WE BECOME to the extraordinary character of war-measures that little surprize is exprest, say some observers, at the novel departure of the Food Administration in organizing a $50,000,000 corporation to control the supply of wheat and rye. The move is one of a series, we learn from Washington dispatches, aimed to reduce the cost of bread, and the hope of the Food Administration is to establish a scale of prices from the farm to the grocery-store, eliminating profits and ending speculation. The Wheat Corporation is under the Administration's grain division and has as chairman Herbert C. Hoover, and as president Julius Barnes, a Duluth exporter, now serving as a voluntary aid to the Food Administration. Washington dispatches also state that the Wheat Corporation, which is chartered in Delaware as the Food Administration Grain Corporation, will handle all grain purchases by the Allies and will do the buying for the American Government. The Allies will be required to purchase flour instead of wheat, on the theory that manufacturing costs will be reduced and American industry encouraged.

The Government holds the stock of the corporation, which will buy and sell wheat at the terminals, the New York *Journal of Commerce* notes, and licenses are to be required "for intermediate operations, such as storage, distribution of grain, and manufacture, storage, and sale of products from it." This financial authority tells us also that the cooperation of millers, warehouse-owners, exchange members, and grain-dealers has been assured by more than one hundred representatives of these various interests who met at Washington and concurred in all the Administration's proposals, and it comments on the project as follows:



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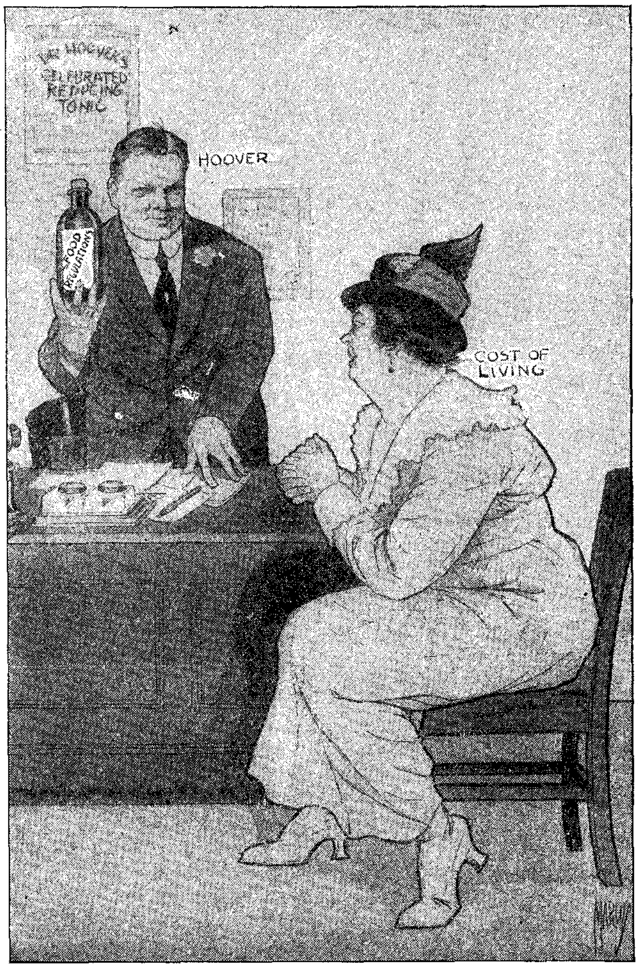
A PRISONER OF WAR.
—Cassel in the New York *Evening World*.

> "It is to be hoped that it will work out as favorably as it promises, and it is to the credit of the business men concerned that they cooperate so cheerfully with the officials for the most effective results. This cooperation may make the plan successful. There will be a good deal of sacrifice of profits that might have been made and a considerable loss to private business enterprise, but it is best for all concerned that the Government interest should be conserved to the utmost. If this experiment works out well the methods may be further applied with good effect; but it will have to be acknowledged that the subordination of self-interest to public interest at a critical time was essential to its working well. When normal conditions return the working of economic principles will have to be restored as a matter of general equity."



"OH, DOCTOR, WILL IT MAKE ME NORMAL AGAIN?"
—Marcus in the New York *Times*.

In announcing the formation of the Wheat Corporation the Food Administration also made known the names of the twelve men who will fix the price to be paid for this year's wheat-yield and the names of the twelve who will act as purchasing agents for the corporation at terminals. The duty of fixing a price is a great task and a most delicate one, observes the New York *World*, but if anybody has been fearful about the manner of its accomplishment he will be reassured by the personnel of the board. And it adds:

> "There are twelve members, and five of them represent the producers' interests through agricultural college presidents in South Dakota and Kansas and officials of farmers' associations in the South and West. The distributing interests are represented through the United States Chamber of Commerce and the National Corn Association of Illinois. Two representatives of labor-unions may be assigned to the consuming interests. The general public finds representation in President Garfield, of Williams College, who is chairman; Frank W. Taussig, the well-known economist, now chairman of the Federal Tariff Commission, and Theodore N. Vail, who is a practical farmer aside from great business concerns.
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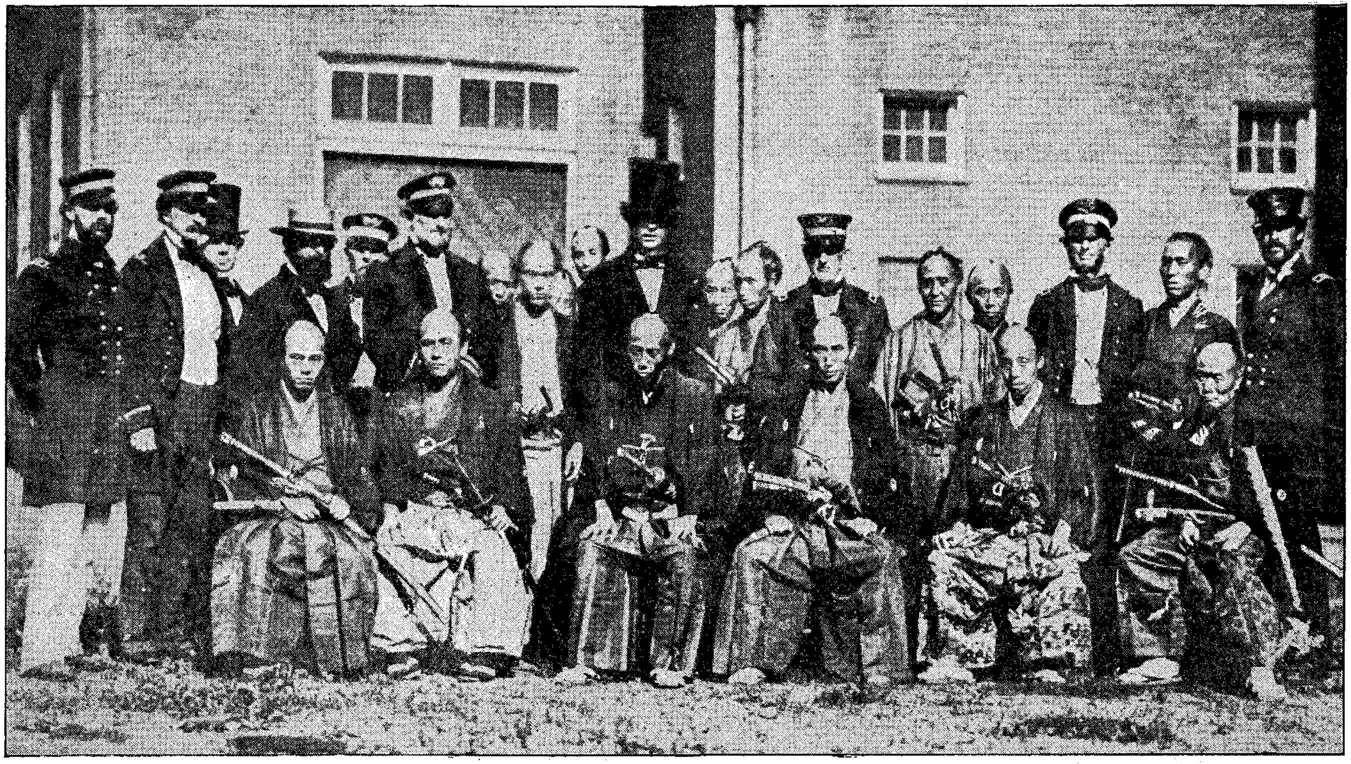
> "Such a board must command the confidence of all sections of the country and of all related interests. It is of a character to prove beyond any question the purpose of the President to administer the Food Law with the utmost efficiency and in the public interest exclusively."



IN 1860—WE WELCOME JAPAN AS A FRIEND.

This picture, taken in the Washington Navy-Yard, shows the visiting Japanese princes in their ancient costume, which had not then been abandoned. Among the Naval officers in the background are several who distinguished themselves in the Civil War. Behind the Japanese Commissioner at the reader's extreme left is Lieutenant, later Admiral, Porter, wearing a full beard.

WELCOMING JAPAN'S ENVOYS

A CERTAIN RESERVED CORDIALITY, prompted seemingly by a sense of "safety first," is noticeable in the welcome some editorial observers extend to the Japanese Mission headed by Viscount Kikujiro Ishii. Representatives from other nations of our Allies came strictly on war-business, they say, but it is rumored of the Japanese that they are largely concerned with civic rights of their countrymen here and with Japan's aims to have the dominant hand in China. At the same time other commentators are heartily hospitable in greeting the mission, which marks the beginning of a new era in our relations with Nippon, and in the view of the New York *Herald* "there should be no difficulty in reaching an understanding which will pave the way to joint action by the United States and Japan in such military measures as may be necessary to bring the war to a speedy and victorious end." Reviewing our friendship with Japan since 1853, when we first clasped hands, the New York *Sun* remarks that Viscount Ishii and his colleagues come to "deepen the channel for even greater ventures of mutual trust and friendship," and as an official expression of the purpose of the mission we have the statement of Viscount Ishii, made when the envoys were formally received on arrival at a Pacific port:

"Our message is that in this day, through its hours of shadow or of sunshine, your purpose is our purpose, your road our road, and your goal our goal. It is that America and Japan will march together, work together, and fight together as comrades until the end has been reached and the victory won in the struggle which involves our rights and our liberties.

"We are here to say that in this tremendous struggle for those rights and liberties, America and Japan are bound together; that when the victory of the Allied forces is secure, America and Japan should so live that your sons and our sons will have a certainty of good neighborhood; so live that no word or deed of either can be looked upon with suspicion; that venomous gossip, hired slander, sinister intrigues, and influence, all of which we have both been the victims, can in future only serve to bring us closer together for mutual protection and for the common welfare.

"We can not either of us take risks. It becomes the first duty of Japan and America to guard the Pacific and to insure safe continuous intercourse between Asia and the United States; to see to it that the ships of the ferocious pirates whose crimes upon the high seas can never be palliated find no shelter in the waters of our seas.

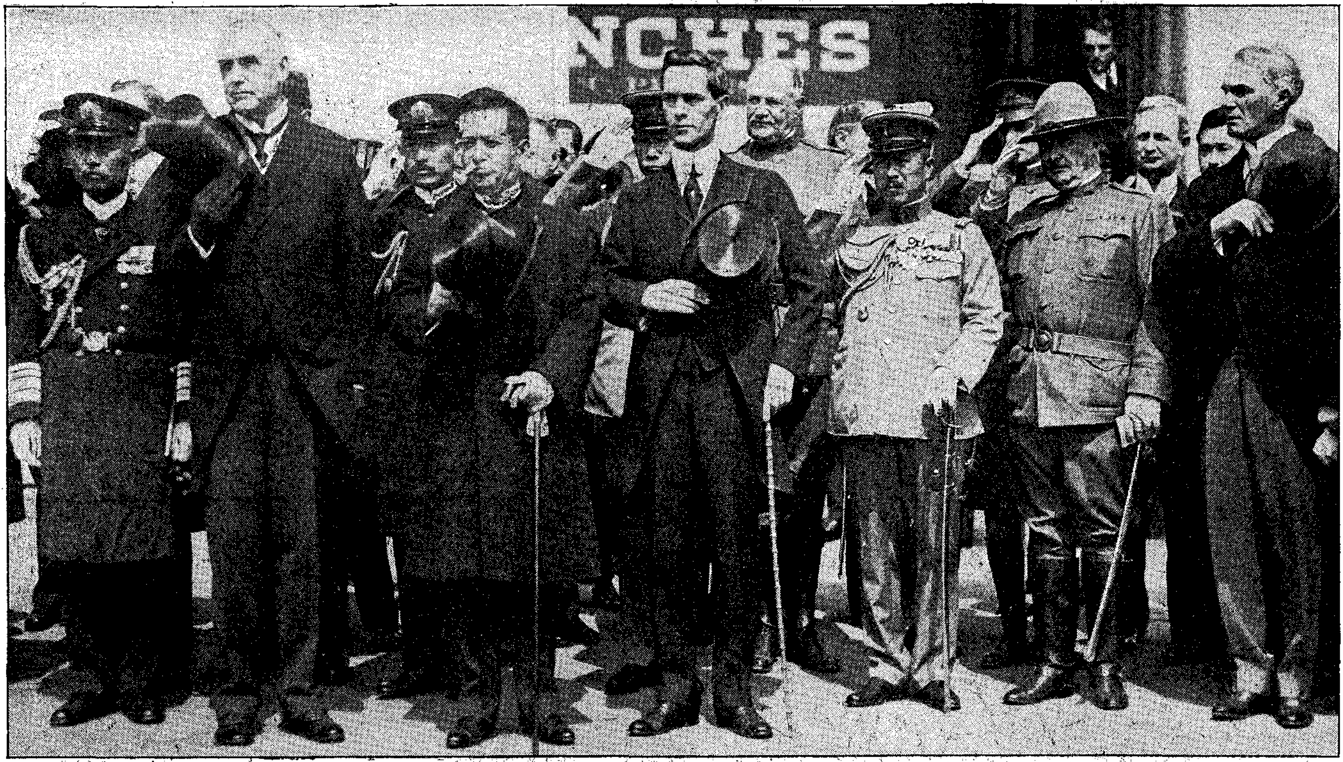
"It is for us together to continue to enforce respect for law and humanity upon the Pacific, from which the German menace was removed at the commencement of the war.

"In the dawning of this new day of stress and strain let us forget the little mole-hills that have been exaggerated into mountains to bar our good relations. Let us see together with a clearer vision the pitfalls dug by a cunning enemy in our path. Let us together fix our eyes upon the star of principle which shall lead us together most surely to a participation in the triumph of the right, to a certain victory in the greatest and, let us hope, the last great war in human history.

"And when that victory shall have been won let us together help in the upbuilding of a new world, which shall rise, fair, and strong, and beautiful, from the ashes of the old."

The Los Angeles *Times* points out that the Japanese Mission differs from most of the missions that have come to Washington since the war began in that it is not asking for money. Another difference is the fact that it has an Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, and it differs again in that "its program contains subjects not derived from the war in Europe." It is a mission armed with full power to say and to act without consulting the Mikado or the Japanese Diet, and therefore unique, according to *The Times*, which says it—

"will undertake to negotiate with the American Government a settlement of the differences between Americans and Japanese over the issue of American citizenship for the Japanese and the right of the Japanese immigrants to own and convey land and land-titles in the United States. In addition to that, it is generally hinted and understood that the mission will offer to send a large army, in some quarters estimated at from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 men, to Europe 'to end the war,' in return for certain concessions to Japan in the Pacific Ocean and on the continent of Asia. The Japanese, for instance, are talking of their 'paramount interests' in China, and they are represented in telegrams and correspondence dated Tokyo to desire to have the open door in China made a closed door. The open door in China, be it said, is an American institution. . . . . .



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IN 1917—WE RECEIVE JAPAN AS AN ALLY.

Members of the Japanese Commission and reception committee at San Francisco. From the reader's left to right they are: Admiral L. Takeshita; Mr. Gavin McNab, of the San Francisco reception committee; Viscount Kikujiro Ishii, head of the Japanese Mission; Breckenridge Long, Third Assistant Secretary of State and personal representative of President Wilson; General S. Sugano, of the Japanese Army; Colonel J. A. Irons, of the United States Army; and Edward Rainey, Secretary to Mayor Rolph, of San Francisco.

"What is it, one may inquire, that the American people now make that the Japanese do not also make—or that they are not trying to make and to imitate? The Japanese and the Americans are very keen rivals for the trade of China, and it is not easy at this distance and this date to determine how our products are to get into China if the door does not remain open."

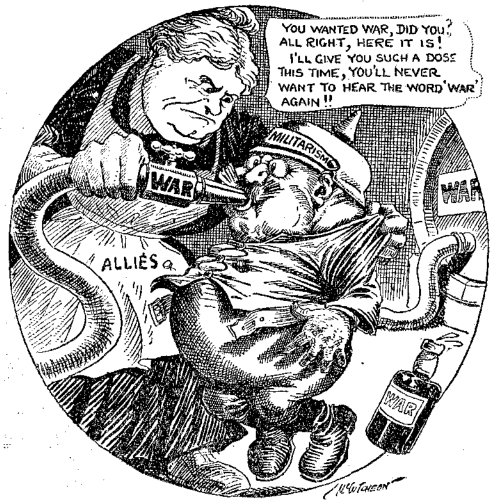
Compared with other delegations, the Japanese Mission is somewhat at a disadvantage, according to the Springfield *Republican*, because it is difficult to explain Japan's part in the war. General Joffre did not need to know English, for "the Marne speaks for itself in all languages," and *The Republican* proceeds:

"What Japan has done and is doing to help its Allies is more complicated and has to be set forth at considerable length to be understood. Some of its most valuable services indeed, such as the supply of munitions to Russia, have been such as a neutral might lawfully render, and the use in the war-zone of part of its fine merchant fleet, for which its Allies are hoping, is no more than they ask of neutral maritime countries. On the other hand, in policing the Pacific and in protecting the transport of troops from Australia and New Zealand, the Japanese Navy did valuable service, and it has for some time had a squadron of small craft in the Mediterranean, which has lately been reenforced. That Japan is doing all that it might to win the war is, of course, not contended, but its Allies are not asking of it what they exact of themselves. For this there are sound reasons, but it leaves the position of Japan at some points a little hard to explain, and it is well to have Japanese interests so competently represented in this country as by the newly arrived delegation."

To the New York *Evening Post* the arrival of the mission is a reminder that any possible settlement "must take into consideration Asiatic problems as well as European and colonial." Japan's position with regard to China should be defined so that the future will not bring a tangle of cross-purposes, according to *The Post*, which says that to statesmen who look beyond the present Asia presents as many knotty difficulties as any other part of the globe which "press for solution now when they can still be approached in a cool spirit of justice and equity."

The Baltimore *Sun* names as two possible causes of future trouble between us and Japan, first, discrimination against Japanese citizens in this country and concern here over Japan's intentions with regard to China. We are reminded that at present Japanese immigration to this country is restricted by a gentleman's agreement between the two nations, which Japan has lived up to scrupulously, but *The Sun* thinks that for the permanent future it certainly ought not to be beyond the powers of our statesmanship to devise a method that will concede to Japan her demand that her citizens be accorded equal treatment with other aliens and the immigrants from other countries, and yet relieve the fears of our Pacific coast citizens of wholesale Japanese immigration. Referring to the difficulty that might arise over China, this journal tells us, it is reported that one of the objects of the mission is to secure the assent of the United States to a Monroe Doctrine for Eastern Asia, which will place Japan in a similar position with regard to China to that which this nation occupies toward the Central and South-American States. If that were all Japan asks, we might readily concede it, according to *The Sun*, and on this point the Richmond *Evening Journal* observes:

"What if Japan does seek to be recognized as the paramount Power in the Far East? Have we not our Monroe Doctrine on this side that we jealously guard and cherish? Japan, as the ruling and most progressive nation in the Orient, wants to establish a similar unwritten law in the Asiatic territory it dominates. And why not? If the power is judiciously exercised it can have no more evil effect for the United States than our benevolent guardianship of the American continent has for Europe. Certain it is that America can afford to deal with the Japanese Mission with great liberality, not only because we owe her guerdon for past slights, but because an alliance at this time will mean the active and aggressive assistance of a powerful nation in the war with Germany, a cooperation of navy, men, and munitions, whose employment to their fullest capacity may easily prove the decisive blow to the Central Powers. The Japanese Mission is fraught with the greatest importance to America. To think otherwise were the rankest folly."


YOU WANTED WAR, DID YOU? ALL RIGHT, HERE IT IS! I'LL GIVE YOU SUCH A DOSE THIS TIME, YOU'LL NEVER WANT TO HEAR THE WORD 'WAR' AGAIN!!
MILITARISM
WAR
WAR
ALLIES
WAR

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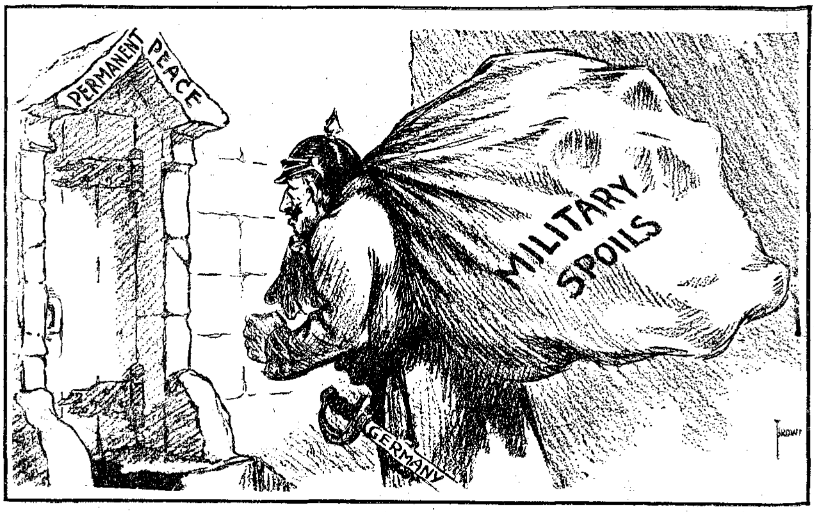
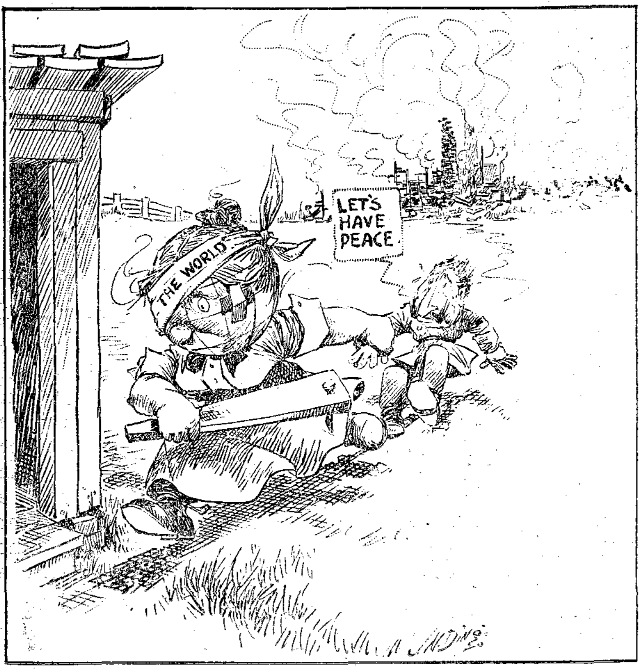
THE CURE FOR WAR.

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.



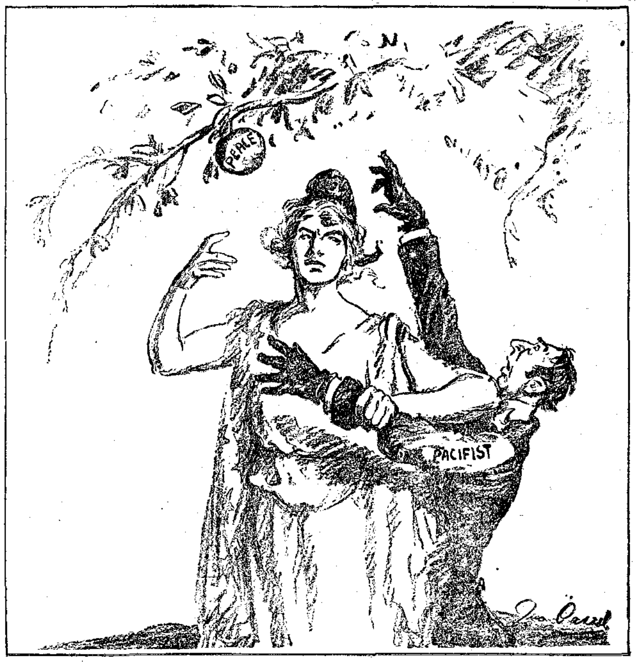
THE NARROW DOOR.

—Brown in the Chicago *Daily News*.



NOW THAT THEY ARE APPROACHING THE WOOD-SHED.

—Darling in the Des Moines *Register*.



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"WAIT TILL IT'S RIPE."

—Cassel in the New York *Evening World*.

FOUR ANGLES OF THE PEACE-PROBLEM.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THIS war teaches us that Wall Street bears may be sensitive to papal bulls.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

THIS practise of forcing disloyal creatures to kiss the flag is rough on the flag.—*New York Sun.*

WE have been asked why we didn't capitalize i. w. w. What's the use?—Germany is doing that.—*Garrison (N. D.) Advance.*

THE most conscientious objector has not sufficient conscience to object to the other fellow fighting for him.—*Kansas City Star.*

LET'S hope the nearest to pacifism the Japanese Mission comes while it is here is "a Pacific port."—*Philadelphia North American.*

THE Army needs cooks—which establishes another bond of sympathy between our military and domestic establishments.—*Indianapolis News.*

ONE day the Pope issues peace-proposals and the next day Germany answers them by burning down the St. Quentin Cathedral.—*New York World.*

THERE is no justice in a peace which proposes that the villain shall come out of the war with as much applause as the hero.— *Columbus Dispatch.*

A FOOD bonus—double rations for six weeks—is the German Government's latest way of encouraging just-married couples; at the end of six weeks the material, like the sentimental, honeymoon is over, and the bride and groom return to turnips.—*New York Evening Post.*

RUSSIAN soldiers are paid six cents a day. But lots of them are not earning it.—*Macon Telegraph.*

ONE of the peace-terms should be an admission of guilt on the part of the nation that started the war.—*Toledo Blade.*

PRUSSIAN ingenuity, spurred on by the war's necessities, has already devised a number of substitutes for a genuine and lasting peace.—*Chicago Herald.*

GERMANY won't go broke as long as she can collect fines from captured towns that would rather pay them than be wiped off the map.—*Macon Telegraph.*

A GRAND total of 943,141 volunteers actually under arms for the defense of the United States will go far to offset the pacifist declaration that "the war is not popular."—*New York Sun.*

IF a majority of German-Americans are not pro-German at heart now the German-language press may succeed in converting them to Kaiserism before the war is over.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

THERE'S no chance of the Teutonic allies falling out over the spoils for two good reasons: First, there will not be any; and, secondly, if there were, Berlin would take them all.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

THIS is how Shanghai's *North China Herald* has been prefacing its Berlin dispatches for some time back: "The editor takes no responsibility for the assertions of German reports." There is a lot of meat in this terse "aside" from the Orient.—*Collier's Weekly.*

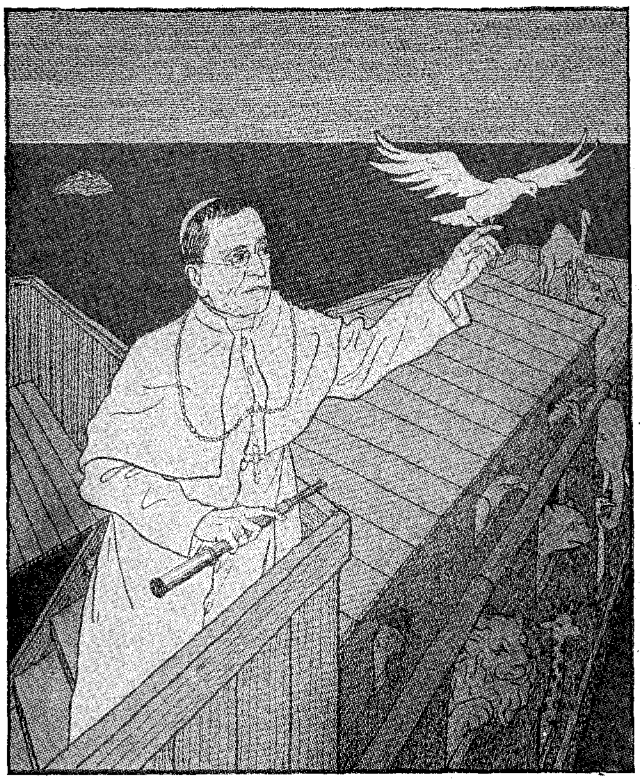
FOREIGN - COMMENT

FOREIGN VIEWS OF THE POPE'S PEACE-OFFER

"DIRECTLY INSPIRED by the Central Powers" is the verdict passed upon the Pope's peace-offer by the Allied editors, and on the German side it is more or less admitted. Whether this inspiration is due to a need for peace on the Teutonic side or whether the Pope's terms represent the maximum that the Central Powers think they can obtain, the Allied journals are unable to agree. On one point, however, there is entire unanimity, and that is that the Vatican's offer of mediation receive polite but firm rejection. The Paris papers are strong on the Teutonic-inspiration theory. The *Matin* remarks, "What the Pope has transmitted to us are the peace-offers of the Central Powers," while this view is shared by *L'Eclair* and *Le Figaro*. A bitter note appears in two of them — the *Petit Parisien* is "astonished" that Germany's "war-crimes" are not "condemned by the Vicar of Christ," while the *Echo de Paris* remarks:

> "All Christendom expected an imposing moral judgment by the Holy Father acting as a political arbitrator. Alsace-Lorraine is the Frenchman's touchstone for any peace-proposition. The solution offered in the note is indecisive and equivocal."

In Rome the action of the Vatican is greeted in very lukewarm fashion by all except the definitely "clerical" organs. The Rome *Idea Nazionale*, however, tells us that the neutral countries are standing in support behind the Pontiff. The Rome *Tribuna* holds the inspiration theory, and remarks:



THE PEACE-POPE.

"And he sent forth a dove out of the Ark. But the waters were on the face of the whole earth." —*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

> "Nobody can say that the Pope's proposals aim at a German peace, but one must ask whether the Pope acted really on his own initiative or through suggestions and pressure from the Central Powers. Still, the conditions contained in the papal note certainly do not particularly favor the Central Empires."

The British editors are a little angry over the Holy Father's action. The London *Times* is annoyed at the attitude assumed toward Belgium, and says a new guaranty by Germany is worthless:

> "Belgium had that guaranty, sworn to by Prussia, when German armies began to hack their way through and to commit enormities which horrified mankind. Is she to rest her security upon another scrap of paper?
>
> "What are the nations whose inmost conscience pronounces their cause sacred likely to think of a proposal which puts the innocent and the guilty, the aggressor and the assailed, upon the same footing and intimates that in reparation for the wrong done they ought to accept reciprocal condonation?
>
> "No practical statesman could without counting the cost have issued a document so certain to create anger and resentment among non-Catholics of the (Entente) alliance, and the deepest grief among Catholics of the alliance that their great cause was so misunderstood or disregarded by Rome."

The London *Daily News* describes the Vatican note as a weak document:

> "It is a series of aspirations, not a basis of settlement. If the Pope can persuade the warring nations to build on his foundation, well and good; but if he has reason to believe his efforts will be successful it must rest on some other basis than the proposals themselves. To take one instance only—Germany is to guarantee with the other Powers the independence of Belgium. That is a master-stroke of irony, but it is in place in an earnest and sincere appeal for peace."

Convinced that the Central Powers are badly in need of peace, the London *Daily Mail* writes:

> "If Count Czernin and Dr. Michaelis want peace—as they say they do—there is only one way by which they can obtain it: to retire from Belgium, northern France, and Servia, and then open negotiations. Are they willing to do this? Of course they are not. They are only talking about peace in the hope of delaying the United States' preparation for war. So long as the German Powers hold the whole of Central Europe and the Near East, so long as German and tributary territory stretches in one unbroken line from Hamburg to Bagdad, as they well know, peace would enable Germany to dominate not only all Europe, but all Asia as well. There would be no security for India or Egypt, and, as Mr. Chéradame has pointed out in *The Atlantic Monthly*, the very existence of the United States would be in danger."

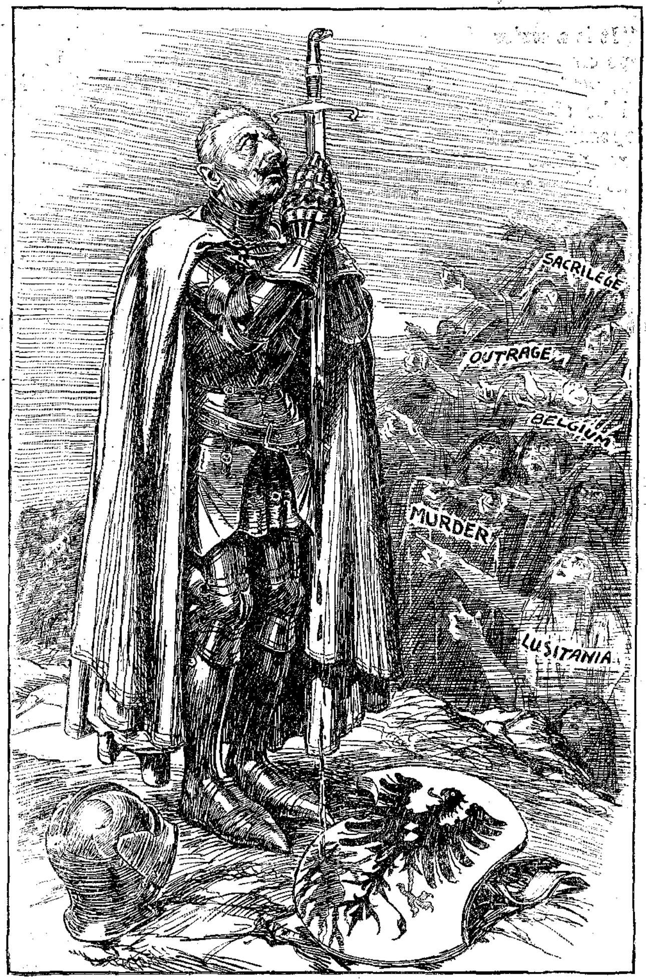
The semiofficial Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger* gives us the ideas of "a political personage" who may be taken as reflecting the Wilhelmstrasse view:

> "The Pope is much too clever a diplomat to undertake such a step without first informing himself what reception it would get from the two groups of Powers. I think I may say that Benedict XV. knows the German peace-conditions, and surely has communicated his knowledge to the enemy group.
>
> "It is absolutely wrong to characterize the Reichstag majority peace-resolution as a prelude to the Pope's present action. The allegation that the Centrist party was inspired by the Pope to play a pioneer part in his peace-actions is just as far from the truth. There has grown, nevertheless, an association of events since the Reichstag resolution created a base which is now serving the Holy Father for his action.
>
> "My conviction is that the peace-work now furthered by the Holy Father will lead to a happy conclusion. Not a long time hence we shall hear of peace-negotiations, and before the year is ended this war will have found its termination, so anxiously desired by the whole world."

Perhaps we can take the remarks of the *Berliner Tageblatt* as typical of the average German view-point:

> "The Pope has clearly perceived that this war will never be decided by force of arms. He wants to save hundreds of thousands of lives that would yet be vainly sacrificed to please the lust for conquest and destruction of politicians on both

> sides of the Atlantic. To him the events of each new day are evidence that the idea upon which the peace-resolution of the Reichstag was based is right—that the military destruction of the Central Powers has become an impossibility. He also observes that a natural reluctance and dread of the future prevent the leading men of the nations opposing Germany from drawing the necessary consequences from the situation. . . . . .
>
> "From a source close to the Vatican we are assured that the Pope did not take this step without first having ascertained the feelings of the Governments concerned. He has not undertaken this far-reaching action merely as the highest priest of the Catholic world, but as a 'neutral sovereign.'"



"I AM THE MAN."

"What is wanted is a moral deed, to free the world . . . from the pressure which weighs upon all. For such a deed it is necessary to find a ruler who has a conscience . . . I have the courage."—Extract of letter from the German Kaiser to his Chancellor, dated October 31, 1916.

—*Punch* (London).

The *Tageblatt* is disappointed that the Holy Father's terms are not more favorable to Germany:

> "With all the sympathy we have for the Pope's conciliatory purpose, we must declare that his is surely not a program favoring the Central Powers, and could not, with the best will, be so construed. Surely the American paper which said that the Pope's ideas were almost identical with those which Wilson represented at one time is right. His conditions not only demand the restitution of all occupied territory, but there is also a reference to Alsace-Lorraine and the Trentino which is open to all kinds of interpretations.
>
> "Yet, honestly, we can not blame the Pope for that, for he who wants to be a successful mediator must certainly reckon with the wishes and ideas of both parties. The very idea of accepting mediation rests on the supposition that, while making concessions, one hopes to gain as great advantages as possible from the other party.
>
> "In all the other conditions of the Pope both opponents will find some of their own demands embodied. The renunciation of compensation which the Pope's program demands is, of course, opposed to the Entente wish."

THE POTSDAM CONSPIRACY

A MYSTERIOUS PHRASE was used by Hugo Haase, the Minority Socialist leader, in the recent peace-debate in the Reichstag, a phrase which seems likely to spell the death-knell of that monotonous sentence—"this war that was forced upon us"—which the Kaiser, and every other German leader, invariably include in their speeches. This phrase was carefully suppress in every German paper but one—the Minority Socialist *Leipziger Volkszeitung*—now as much a thorn in the flesh of the Government as the Berlin *Vorwärts* once was. What Mr. Haase said was:

> "Tho the peace-resolution is an advance on our previous attitude, it is not acceptable to the Minority party. What the resolution says about the origin of the war is not tenable in the face of history, and the Minority refuses to lend itself to declarations at variance with the truth.
>
> "The same applies to the shallow explanations of the Chancellor. We do not forget the Austrian ultimatum to Servia, the Austrian preparations against Russia, the conferences in Berlin on July 5, 1914, and the activity of Tirpitz and Falkenhayn in those days."

What happened on July 5, 1914, that the date has been so studiously eliminated by the censor from every report of this speech but one? The London *Times* tells us, and says:

> "We have received the following important communication from a well-informed correspondent:
>
> "In the report of Herr Haase's speech in the Reichstag last week, which appears in the *Leipziger Volkszeitung* of July 20, there is a reference to 'the meeting of July 5, 1914,' as one of the matters which will have to be explained before the origin of the war is fully understood. This is the first public reference to a date which will probably become the most famous of the fateful month of July, 1914.
>
> "I have it on authority which it is difficult, if not impossible, to doubt that the meeting referred to was a meeting which was held at Potsdam on the date named. There were present the Kaiser, Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, Admiral von Tirpitz, General von Falkenhayn, Herr von Stumm, the Archduke Frederick, Count Berchtold, Count Tisza, and General Conrad von Hötzendorf. It appears that Herr von Jagow and Count Moltke were not present.
>
> "The meeting discust and decided upon all the principal points in the Austrian ultimatum which was to be dispatched to Servia eighteen days later. It was recognized that Russia would probably refuse to submit to such a direct humiliation, and that war would result. That consequence the meeting definitely decided to accept. It is probable, but not certain, that the date of mobilization was fixt at the same time.
>
> "The Kaiser, as is well known, then left for Norway, with the object of throwing dust in the eyes of the French and Russian Governments. Three weeks later, when it became known that England would not remain neutral, Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg wished to withdraw, but it was too late. The decision of July 5 was irrevocable.
>
> "The peculiar way, or rather ways, in which these facts have become known can not as yet be told. But it is certain that most of Herr Haase's hearers were fully aware of the meaning of his reference to July 5. For the subject appears to have been more fully and explicitly raised in secret session of the Budget Committee of the Reichstag eight weeks ago by the Socialist Deputy, Herr Cohn. He challenged a certain Minister to deny the facts. To the astonishment of the other deputies, the Minister did not deny the facts, but declined to make any statement."

Discussing these revelations editorially, *The Times* says:

> "It would be hard to exaggerate the gravity of the disclosure. The enemy for three years have been posing as the innocent and guileless victims of Entente perfidy and craft. Herr Michaelis still appeals to the events of July, 1914, 'fixt in history,' to prove the righteousness of their cause and to whitewash his predecessor. But if 'the meeting of July 5' was what we are told it was, the chief military and civilian authorities of the Central Powers gathered together in a time of profound tranquillity to conspire, under the presidency of the Kaiser, against the peace of Europe . . . what becomes of the pretense that Germany was ignorant of the Austrian note to Servia, and what of her

oft-repeated contention that to the last she did her utmost to avert war? She has fastened the blame, now upon Russia and now upon England. Here she appears as the center and the director of a cold-blooded and deliberate plot, in which she and her accomplices consider weeks beforehand how they shall make it impossible for Servia to accept their demands and impossible for Russia to tolerate them. Herr Michaelis looks forward to 'the day when the history of this war lies open before us.' Let him begin to open it now, if he dares. Let him give his version of 'the meeting of July 5, 1914,' and support it by the publication of the whole correspondence between Berlin and Vienna for that fateful month. The Allies have challenged Germany again and again to produce those papers. . . . . . .

"We trust that in any case the Allied Governments will no longer hesitate to bring forward the evidence which they possess of the relations between the conspirators in the period before the war."

The official *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, of course, has promptly denied that any such meeting took place, but, remarks the Leeds *Yorkshire Post*, "there is nothing else for it to do." Meanwhile, some confirmations of the *Times's* story are forthcoming. Mr. Jules Cambon, who was French Ambassador to Berlin at the time, remarked to the Associated Press:

> "I have reason to believe that these revelations, which place at this date the responsibility and initiative of the war, conform to the truth, and I am not surprized that the German Government attempts to divert the discussion by accusing us of seeking annexations which are absolutely contrary to the feelings of all reasonable Frenchmen."

The "special agent of the American Embassy at Constantinople," in 1915, Mr. Lewis Einstein, also writes in confirmation to the London *Times*, and says:

> "Marquis Garroni, late Italian Ambassador at Constantinople, related to me there that on July 25, 1914—his birthday—Baron Wangenheim, then German Ambassador to Turkey, who had returned from Berlin the day before, told him that Emperor William had summoned a conference, where he had been present, at which war was decided upon. The Archduke's murder was to furnish the pretext.
>
> "The plan was, after a few weeks' interval, to present an ultimatum to Servia which she could not accept and from which war would ensue in forty-eight hours. Garroni related this incident also in Italy, and it was publicly referred to there by Signor Barzilai.
>
> "I heard the same story while in Constantinople from another diplomatist whom Baron Wangenheim told that a month before the outbreak of hostilities the Kaiser had summoned leaders of the army, finance, and industry and asked them if they were prepared for war. All replied that they were, while Wangenheim gave him his assurance that he was ready to answer for Turkey."

Straws proverbially show how the wind blows, and another correspondent of *The Times* produces a straw, but one of no little significance. He writes:

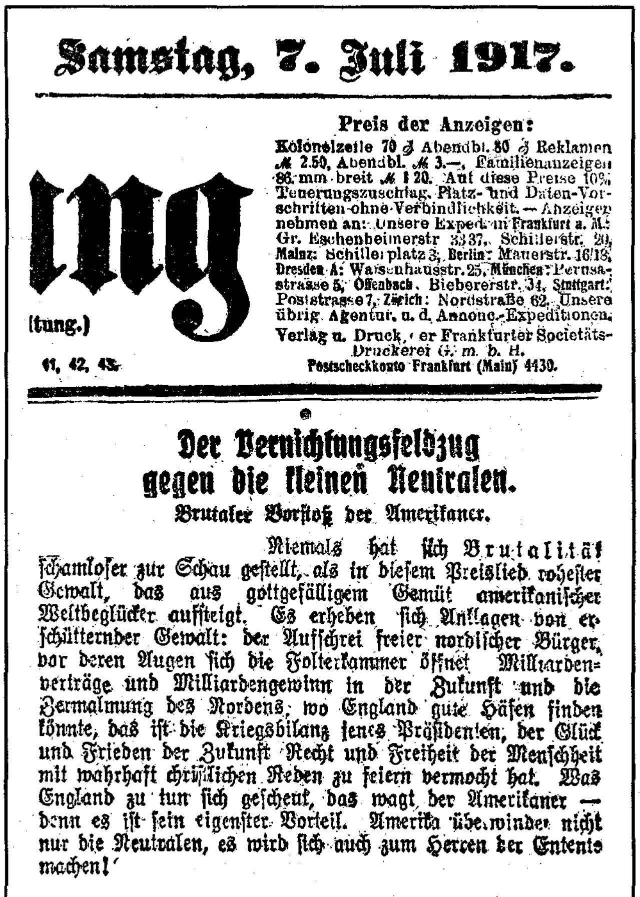
> "With reference to your important statement as to the Potsdam meeting of July 5, 1914, may I suggest that an explanation be sought how it was that the German five-mark war-notes were dated August 5, 1914. Engraved plates with dates such as these are not made and put into use in a day or two days or three."

THE DUTY OF KINGS—The Athens *Hestia* reports a speech of Eleutherios Venizelos—the uncrowned King of Greece—in which he gently and not altogether indirectly told Alexander—the crowned King of Greece—exactly what his duties are. He said:

> "Kings are not responsible to God, but to their people, whose will keeps them on their thrones. We want kings who, bowing to this principle, are willing to give an account of their actions in this world and not in the next. If they also have special accounts to settle with God, they can do so after their death if they reach Heaven. If kings are to succeed in remaining and reigning after the present maelstrom that is visiting the world has passed they will do so only if they respect and meekly submit to the will of the people over whom they reign. Kings nowadays are but presidents of republics who, instead of being elected every four or five years, receive their offices hereditarily."

AMERICA'S "BRUTAL" EMBARGO

INTENSE RESENTMENT against America continues to be manifested in the neutral countries affected by our embargo, while the German papers are doing their utmost to keep the minds of the Dutch and Scandinavians inflamed against us. The effects of this campaign are most clearly seen in those countries nearest to Germany—for example, Holland's hardly veiled threat to Washington that if the embargo were not modified the Dutch would be "driven into the arms of Germany," while no little acrimony is found in the press of Denmark. The Copenhagen *Ekstrabladet* writes of our "yellow press," which it seems to think responsible for the embargo:



Samstag, 7. Juli 1917.

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Der Vernichtungsfeldzug gegen die kleinen Neutralen.

Brutaler Vorſtoß der Amerikaner.

Niemals hat ſich Brutalität ſchamloſer zur Schau geſtellt, als in dieſem Preislied roheſter Gewalt, das aus gottgefälligem Gemüt amerikaniſcher Weltbeglücker aufſteigt. Es erheben ſich Anklagen von erſchütternder Gewalt: der Aufſchrei freier nordiſcher Bürger, vor deren Augen ſich die Folterkammer öffnet. Milliardenverträge und Milliardengewinn in der Zukunft und die Zermalmung des Nordens, wo England gute Häfen finden könnte, das iſt die Kriegsbilanz jenes Präſidenten, der Glück und Frieden der Zukunft Recht und Freiheit der Menſchheit mit wahrhaft chriſtlichen Reden zu feiern vermocht hat. Was England zu tun ſich geſcheut, das wagt der Amerikaner — denn es iſt ſein eigenſter Vorteil. Amerika überwindet nicht nur die Neutralen, es wird ſich auch zum Herren der Entente machen!

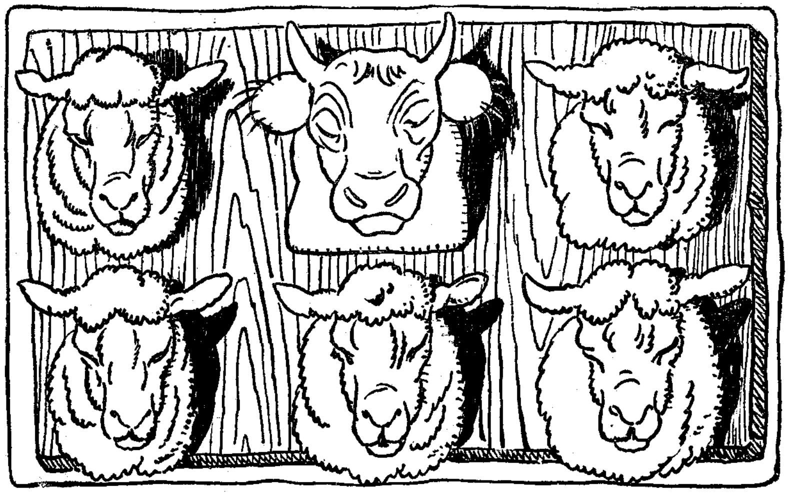
WE "BRUTAL AMERICANS."

Here is a facsimile of the *Frankfurter Zeitung's* gentle characterization of America appearing in this article. Some have thought that a paper of such standing would not descend to mere abuse, but here is the sad, but incontrovertible, evidence.

> "The smaller neutral States must now regard the future with the greatest apprehension. The great warring Powers have inaugurated a new epoch for us. With America at the head, they have set themselves against us and our neutral friends, and, if we can believe their press, have taken such steps as to make the situation what we must describe as desperate. By the observation of the strongest and strictest neutrality which has been recognized time after time by each of the warring Powers, we have up to this moment, by the happy cooperation of our Government and chambers of commerce, managed to cope with the economic situation. But when America with such a flourish came into the war, we were apprehensive that harder times were coming. This feeling has all too soon proved to be right. Up to the present moment, we had a working understanding with England as regards our trade, and we can recall how Blockade Minister Cecil stood out for our rights against the yellow press. But in America there appears to be no one who has the vaguest idea of the rights and wrongs of our situation. Noisy sheets, like the Washington *Post*, call us and all the rest of Scandinavia 'pseudoneutrals.' Were the times not so grave, utterances of this sort would merely be laughed at. . . . All we ask is the right to keep on living

> without starving. If, notwithstanding the high-sounding speeches coming from the White House, our existence is threatened, how can the Allies keep up with grave face their great struggle for freedom, law, and civilization?"

This sort of writing is held by many to be due to the influence of the German press. No language seems too abusive, no tale too absurd for the German papers to print if only it concerns America. We have recently quoted some examples, and some of our readers who knew the German press before the war have found it hard to believe that such a paper, for example, as the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, which ranks—or ranked—in Germany as the Chicago *Tribune*, the Springfield *Republican*, or the New York *Times* do here, could indulge in such wild talk. We take the following gentle paragraph from an issue, recently received, which is headed, "The Campaign of Annihilation against the Little Neutrals," and followed by the subhead, "Brutal Assault by the Americans." The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says, and we reproduce the paragraph in facsimile:



A SWISS VIEW OF THE EMBARGO.

"As President Wilson sees the European neutrals."

—*Nebelspalter* (Zurich).

> "Never has brutality been more shamelessly displayed than in the glorification of violence of the roughest kind which ascends from these complacent American friends of the world. On the other hand, we hear complaints that are overwhelming in their strength—the cry of the free citizens of the North, before whose eyes the torture-chamber is opening.
>
> "Contracts for millions and profits of millions in the future and the crushing of the Northlands, where England can find good harbors—that is the profit account of war for this President who has been prevailed upon to prate of the good hap and peace that are coming, of the rights and freedom of mankind, in such truly Christian speeches. The American dares what England shrinks from, because it is in his own interest. America not only overcomes the neutrals, but she will also master the Entente."

In Norway alone, of all the affected countries, do we find any indication of good-will for America and distrust of German assertions. The Christiania *Dagbladet* says:

> "Our nation has the highest confidence in President Wilson's discernment and fairness, and in his power to resist indiscriminate agitation. The man who has declared that his nation is conducting war against official Germany, and not against the German people, will not agree to a commercial policy which might eventually prove a cruel declaration of war to small neutral nations."

Turning to another aspect of the embargo, we find the London *Times* has some hard things to say on the attitude of Holland:

> "We note that the Dutch Minister at Washington has been talking somewhat excitedly about the position of Holland, and claiming, *inter alia*, that while Holland sends 'millions of guilders' worth of certain commodities to Germany each month, she sends still greater quantities to Great Britain.' This we believe to be a deliberate misstatement of the facts. As the recent potato trouble showed, Holland has sent to Germany so much of her produce that her own people have gone short. Certain classes of Dutch subjects have found such traffic with Germany extremely lucrative and have engaged in it, by smuggling and otherwise, to the full extent of their power. It is essential for the achievement of the Allied purpose—and in its achievement the Dutch are vitally interested—that the enemy should not thus be revictualed; and the United States Government rightly insists that, before supplies can be allowed to reach Holland and other neutral countries from America, these countries shall show a clean bill of health in the matter of voluntary exports to Germany. We are fully aware of, and have often recognized, the difficulty of the Dutch position in regard to Germany, and are anxious not to increase it or to inflict avoidable hardship upon the Dutch people. But the Allies can not allow the war to be protracted merely out of consideration for Dutch profiteering interests."

The Dutch contention that starvation threatens is controverted by American correspondents there who, in their cable dispatches, quote "a leading journal of economic and statistical news," which states that Holland has wheat enough to last till March, 1918.

THE FINANCIERS' PEACE-PLOT

THE PEACE-MAKING ITCH seems to have affected almost every international organization, and all sorts of conferences are being held with a view to finding some solution which will be acceptable to all belligerents. We have discust the effort of the Roman Catholic Church, as put forth in the Pope's note, and the attempt of the International Socialist bodies in the Stockholm Conference. Now, from the London *Tablet* we learn that the Freemasons have tried their hand at a conference of the members of the Grand Orients of both France and Italy recently held in Paris. Next comes another effort of an international group, that of high finance, which is somewhat abruptly treated by the London *New Europe*. It says:

> "We learn from an unimpeachable source that the secret conference of international financiers which recently took place in Switzerland, and at which French, British, and German representatives were present, was inspired by somewhat different motives from those which the initiated ascribed to it at the time. Acting purely in the interest of the great capitalists of all countries, it aimed, above all, at an immediate peace such as would arrest the growth of international socialism and the rising tide of revolution throughout Europe. It sought to forestall the holding of the Stockholm Conference by a direct arrangement between the belligerents, in which national claims would be entirely subordinated to considerations of world-wide finance."

The New Europe asserts that the financiers have secured influential support in certain Roman Catholic circles, but doubts if anything will come of it:

> "The unconscious puppets of this movement are to be found in many opposite camps—among sentimental pacifists and honestly doctrinaire 'Maximalists,' among the numerous agents of Berlin, Vienna, Budapest, and Sofia, who swarm on Swiss soil, and among the inveterate Austrophils and Bulgarophils of the Entente. Some of those who are personally interested in Turkish credit stand close behind the scenes. The movement has also found some support in certain Ultramontane circles, which, despite their talent for intrigue, are too short-sighted to realize that the Church's only hope for the future is to lead the peoples and not to follow the dynasties. It may be doubted whether there exists a genius capable of harmonizing so many varied and mutually conflicting interests: for humanity is in the grip of events far too vast to be arrested by such artificial intrigues. But it is none the less necessary to keep a vigilant eye upon certain tendencies which seek to seal the exploitation of the peoples by a disgraceful 'hole and corner' pact."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

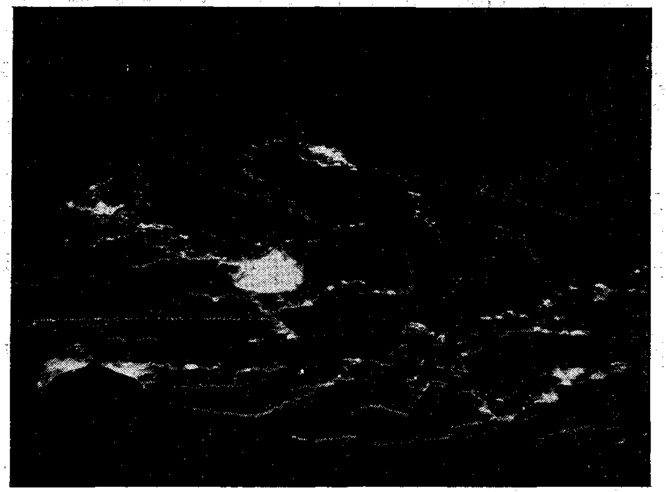
THE SURVIVAL OF KULTUR

THE STRUGGLE IN WHICH GERMANY is now engaged is a supreme test of her claims to the headship of civilization. If she fails, that in itself will demonstrate the falsity of the claim. The war is merely a trivial incident in the eternal struggle of living things for existence. To continue to exist, she must win, and anything that will conduce to victory is legitimate. This would appear to be the Teutonic philosophy of the war, as reported by Vernon Kellogg in *The Atlantic Monthly* (Boston, August). Mr. Kellogg had exceptional facilities for absorbing the German view, for as a representative of the Belgian Relief Committee he lived with the German Headquarters Staff for many months in a village of northern France. Among the German officers with whom Mr. Kellogg discust these matters was an old fellow worker of his at the biological laboratory of the University of Leipzig, now "one of the most brilliant of present-day biologists." As brother experts in biology, these two had occasion to talk of the war frequently as a biological phenomenon. The result was Mr. Kellogg's conversion from pacifism to a belief not in war in general, but in this war in particular, as the only possible alternative to the forcible survival of what the Germans honestly believe to be the only form of civilization fit for the world. That his biological friend did not succeed in imposing this belief also on Mr. Kellogg may be surmised from his narrative, from which we quote some of the more striking paragraphs. Writes Mr. Kellogg:

> "In talking it out biologically, we agreed that the human race is subject to the influence of the fundamental biologic laws of variation, heredity, selection, and so forth, just as are all other animal—and plant—kinds. The factors of organic evolution, generally, are factors in human natural evolution. Man has risen from his primitive bestial stage of glacial time, a hundred or several hundred thousand years ago, when he was animal among animals, to the stage of to-day, always under the influence of these great evolutionary factors, and partly by virtue of them. But he does not owe all of his progress to these factors, or, least of all, to any one of them, as natural selection, a thesis Professor von Flussen seemed ready to maintain.
>
> "Natural selection depends for its working on a rigorous and ruthless struggle for existence. Yet this struggle has its ameliorations, even as regards the lower animals, let alone man.
>
> "There are three general phases of this struggle:
>
> "1. An interspecific struggle, or the lethal competition among different animal kinds for food, space, and opportunity to increase;
>
> "2. An intraspecific struggle, or lethal competition among the individuals of a single species resultant on the overproduction due to natural multiplication by geometric progression; and,
>
> "3. The constant struggle of individuals and species against the rigors of climate, the danger of storm, flood, drought, cold, and heat.
>
> "Now, any animal kind and its individuals may be continually exposed to all of these phases of the struggle for existence, or, on the other hand, any one or more of these phases may be largely ameliorated or even abolished for a given species and its individuals. This amelioration may come about through a happy accident of time or place, or because of the adoption by the species of a habit or mode of life that continually protects it from a certain phase of the struggle.
>
> "For example, the voluntary or involuntary migration of representatives of a species hard prest to exist in its native habitat may release it from the too severe rigors of a destructive climate, or take it beyond the habitat of its most dangerous enemies, or give it the needed space and food for the support of a numerous progeny. Thus, such a single phenomenon as migration might ameliorate any one or more of the several phases of the struggle for existence.
>
> "Again, the adoption by two widely distinct and perhaps antagonistic species of a commensal or symbiotic life, based on the mutual-aid principle—thousands of such cases are familiar to naturalists—would ameliorate or abolish the interspecific struggle between these two species. Even more effective in the modification of the influence due to a bitter struggle for existence is the adoption by a species of an altruistic or communistic mode of existence so far as its own individuals are concerned. This, of course, would largely ameliorate for that species the intraspecific phase of its struggle for life. Such animal altruism, and the biological success of the species exhibiting it, are familiarly exemplified by the social insects (ants, bees, and wasps).
>
> "As a matter of fact, this reliance by animal kinds for success in the world upon a more or less extreme adoption of the mutual-aid principle, as contrasted with the mutual-fight principle, is much more widely spread among the lower animals than familiarly recognized, while in the case of man it has been the greatest single factor in the achievement of his proud biological position as king of living creatures.
>
> "Altruism—or mutual aid, as the biologists prefer to call it, to escape the implication of assuming too much consciousness in it—is just as truly a fundamental biologic factor of evolution as is the cruel, strictly self-regarding, exterminating kind of struggle for existence with which the Neo-Darwinists try to fill our eyes and ears, to the exclusion of the recognition of all other factors.
>
> "Professor von Flussen is Neo-Darwinian, as are most German biologists and natural philosophers. The creed of the *Allmacht* of a natural selection based on violent and fatal competitive struggle is the gospel of the German intellectuals; all else is illusion and anathema. The mutual-aid principle is recognized only as restricted to its application within limited groups. For instance, it may and does exist, and to positive biological benefit, within single ant communities, but the different ant kinds fight desperately with one another, the stronger destroying or enslaving the weaker. Similarly, it may exist to advantage within the limits of organized human groups—as those which are ethnographically, nationally, or otherwise variously delimited. But as with the different ant species, struggle—bitter, ruthless struggle—is the rule among the different human groups.
>
> "This struggle not only must go on, for that is the natural law, but it should go on, so that this natural law may work out in its cruel, inevitable way the salvation of the human species. By its salvation is meant its desirable natural evolution. That human group which is in the most advanced evolutionary stage as regards internal organization and form of social relationship is best, and should, for the sake of the species, be preserved at the expense of the less advanced, the less effective. It should win in the struggle for existence, and this struggle should occur precisely that the various types may be tested and the best not only preserved, but put in position to impose its kind of social organization—its *Kultur*—on the others, or, alternatively to destroy and replace them.
>
> "This is the disheartening kind of argument that I faced at Headquarters, argument logically constructed on premises chosen by the other fellow. Add to these assumed premises of the *Allmacht* of struggle and selection based on it, and the contemplation of mankind as a congeries of different, mutually irreconcilable kinds, like the different ant species, the additional assumption that the Germans are the chosen race, and German social and political organization the chosen type of human community life, and you have a wall of logic and conviction that you can break your head against, but can never shatter—by headwork. You long for the muscles of Samson."

The danger from Germany, Mr. Kellogg goes on to say, is that the Germans believe what they say, and act on this belief. According to Professor von Flussen (this is not his real name, Mr. Kellogg tells us), this war is necessary as a test of the German claim. If Germany is beaten, it will prove that she has moved along the wrong evolutionary line, and should be beaten. If she wins, it will prove that she is on the right way, and that the rest of the world should, for the sake of the human race, be stopt, and put on the right way—or else be destroyed, as unfit. To quote further:

"Professor von Flussen is sure that Germany's way is the right way, and that the biologic evolutionary factors are so all-controlling in determining human destiny that this being biologically right is certain to insure German victory. If the wrong and unnatural alternative of an Allied victory should obtain, then he would prefer to die in the catastrophe and not have to live in a world perversely resistant to natural law. He means it all. He will act on this belief. He does act on it, indeed. He opposes all mercy, all compromise with human soft-heartedness. Apart from his horrible academic casuistry and his conviction that the individual is nothing, the state all, he is a reasoning and a warm-hearted man. So are some other Germans. But for him and them the test of right in this struggle is success in it. So let every means to victory be used. The only intelligence Germans should follow in these days is the intelligence of the General Staff; the only things to believe and to repeat are the statements of the official bureau of publicity.


LAVA LAKE OF KILAUEA PHOTOGRAPHED BY ITS OWN LIGHT.

"There is no reasoning with this sort of thing, no finding of any heart or soul in it. There is only one kind of answer: resistance by brutal force; war to a decision. It is the only argument in rebuttal understandable of these men at Headquarters into whose hands the German people have put their destiny."

SCIENCE AND THE WAR—Science is associated with the horrors of the present war by a correspondent of *The Daily Mail* (London), through the medium of a quotation from George Gissing's "Private Papers of Henry Ryecroft." The words are as follows:

"I hate and fear 'science' because of my conviction that, for long to come, if not forever, it will be the remorseless enemy of mankind. I see it destroying all simplicity and gentleness of life, all the beauty of the world; I see it restoring barbarism under the mask of civilization; I see it darkening men's minds and hardening their hearts; I see it bringing a time of vast conflicts, which will pale into insignificance 'the thousand wars of old,' and, as likely as not, will whelm all the laborious advances of mankind in blood-drenched chaos."

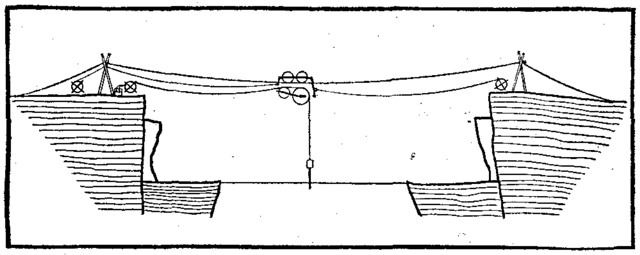
The following comment on this is made by *Nature* (London):

"We have on several occasions pointed out that it is merely pandering to popular prejudice to make science responsible for German barbarity or for the use of its discoveries in destructive warfare. Chlorin was used as a bleaching agent for much more than a century before the Germans first employed it as a poison-gas; chloroform is a daily blessing to suffering humanity, but it is also used for criminal purposes; potassium cyanid may be used as a poison or to extract precious metals from their ores; and so with other scientific knowledge—it can be made a blessing or a means of debasement. The terrible sacrifice of human life which we are now witnessing is a consequence of the fact that the teaching of moral responsibility has not kept pace with the progress of science. As in medieval times all new knowledge was regarded as of diabolic origin, so even now the popular mind is ever ready to accept such views of the influence of science as are exprest in Gissing's work. The pity of it is that the public press do nothing to dispel illusions of this kind by urging that what is wanted is not less scientific knowledge, but a higher sense of human responsibility in the use of the forces discovered."

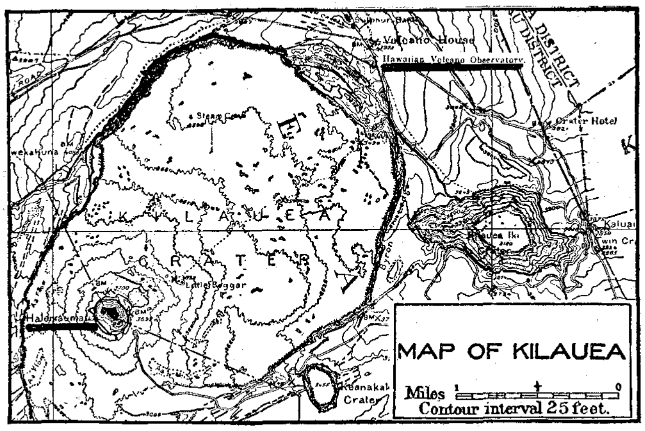
EXPLORING A LIVE VOLCANO

STANDING ON THE EDGE of the crater of Kilauea, in the Hawaiian Islands, is a volcano observatory, maintained by an association of about 150 public-spirited individuals and firms, in Hawaii and elsewhere. Its scientific work, which is under the oversight of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has in view the clearing up of numerous problems of volcanic activity that bear upon geology and its allied sciences. The investigations in this huge crater are concentrated especially at the pit of Halemaumau, about 2,000 feet in diameter, which contains a more or less permanent lake of lava. Says a writer in *The Scientific American* (New York, July 21):

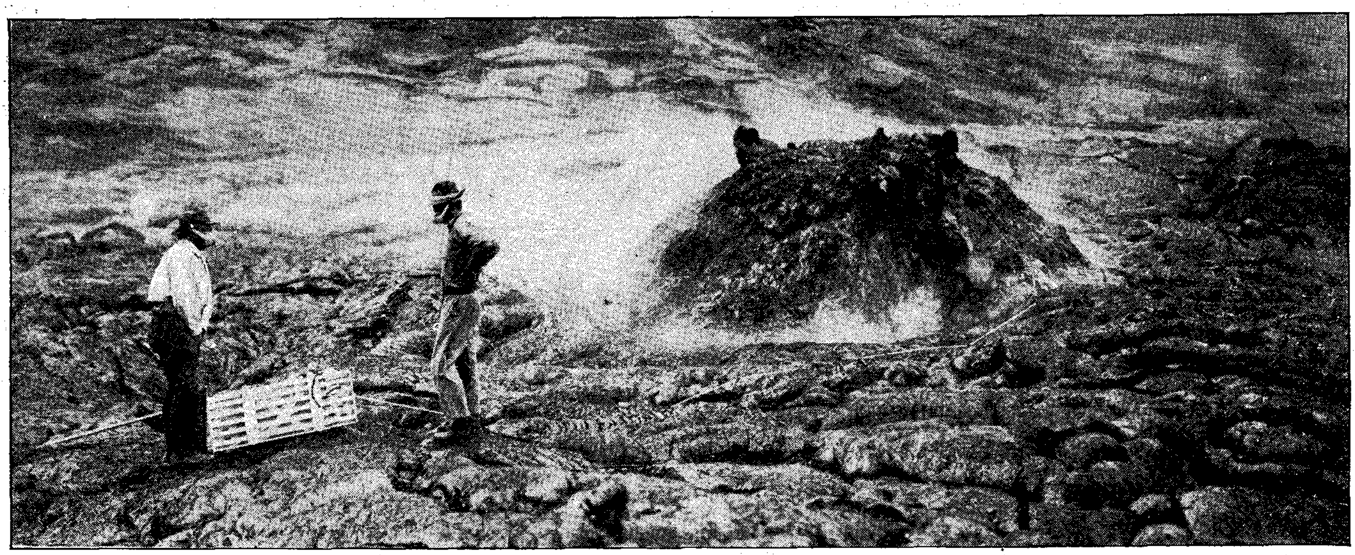
"The lava is continually changing in condition and level. Sometimes it drains away entirely through subterranean vents, and the whole pit, 1,000 feet in depth, is empty. At other times the lava rises to the top of the pit and overflows into the main crater of Kilauea. As a rule, the surface of the lava is partly solidified; the central portion is liquid and interspersed with spouting fountains, while a thin, solid crust around the edge constitutes a temporary 'shore.'


HOW THE TEMPERATURE OF THE LAVA WAS MEASURED.

"The most daring exploits of Professor Jaggar and his associates consist of descents down the nearly perpendicular walls of the pit, scores or hundreds of feet in height, to the hot crust of the lava, subject at any moment to be overflowed or to crumble into the central lake. Having gained this precarious footing, equipped with gas-masks to protect them from the poisonous vapors, the investigators measure the temperature of the liquid lava by lowering into it a series of cones of different known fusibilities. Other remarkable achievements include collecting specimens of gases by means of pipes led into the domelike enclosures which sometimes form over fountains of lava spouting through the floor. The samples thus taken before the gases have been exposed to the air are pumped into glass collecting tubes and brought away to be analyzed at leisure



MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF THE VOLCANO OBSERVATORY.



Illustrations by courtesy of "The Scientific American."

COLLECTING GASES IN THE ACTIVE LAVA-PIT OF KILAUEA.

in the laboratory. Fortunately many important studies of this general character can be made without a personal descent into the pit. The accompanying diagram illustrates the apparatus originally used by Perret, in 1911, to take temperatures and collect samples of lava. This consists of a trolley arrangement borne by a steel cable, stretched from edge to edge of the pit. The size of the trolley and the height of its supports are greatly exaggerated in the figure, and give an altogether inadequate idea of the size of the pit. The clear span between the supports is actually about 1,300 feet in length. Electric thermometers were used to measure temperatures."

DYES AS CURATIVE AGENTS

BACTERIOLOGISTS have long been accustomed to use dyes in the study of minute organisms. Some of these, invisible under ordinary circumstances, have the property of attracting certain dyestuffs to themselves, so that the germs stand out clearly in color. It was a brilliant idea of Dr. Ehrlich, the German chemist, to utilize this fact in medicine by using poisonous dyes to kill the germs of disease. Physicians have long been searching for the ideal antiseptic—the substance that will kill all the bacteria of disease without harming the tissues of the human body. Failing this, they are content with finding agents that are fatal to the germs of particular diseases, and if in addition the poison is of such a character that the germs attract and monopolize all of it, so that it does not act also on the tissues, an ideal weapon to fight these special germs has been found. Writing in the Manchester *Guardian*, Dr. C. W. Saleeby urges the English experts in chemical dyes, now stimulated to unwonted activity by the war, to turn their attention to this phase of their industry. Dyes and drugs, he asserts, must henceforth be intimately connected. Ehrlich used his discovery in the invention of salvarsan, a dye-drug that has been most valuable in the treatment of disease. It has now been further developed by English chemists in the production of trypa-flavin, which Dr. Saleeby tells us has worked wonders among the infected wounds in military hospitals. He is confident that the principle will ultimately be extended to cover the whole field of germ-disease. Writes Dr. Saleeby:

"Ehrlich perceived that the relation between a dye and a particular type of cell is a chemical fact which may have the highest therapeutic significance. All such dyes must be studied for each type of parasite that concerns therapeutics. Each such dye must be regarded as an agent that will pierce or fix the parasite in question. In Ehrlich's own image, the drug he desires is like a poisoned arrow. The point of the arrow is the particular dye which has a selective affinity for the parasite, and therefore fixes it. If to such a dye, or the effective part or 'radicel' of such a dye, there can be attached a poison, then the 'arrow' will be not only a dye but the parasiticide we desire.

"Hence we see that the modern creations of chemotherapeutics, such as salvarsan and trypa-flavin, are derived from and in part constituted by dyes, and that, in short, the drugs of the present and the future must be in large measure modified dyes. . . . . . .

"Dyes and drugs must therefore be thought of together henceforth. Historically, it was the study of dyes in their relations to the parasites they revealed that led Ehrlich to make his synthetic drugs; and to-day the resources of the maker of synthetic dyes are those upon which the maker of synthetic drugs depends. And whatever serves the modern dyemaker—as, for instance, the removal of the tax from industrial alcohol—serves chemotherapeutics and national health.

"Salvarsan and its successors do all that Ehrlich asserted, and more. But this, of course, was only a beginning, and it was within five years that he hoped to provide mankind with specific remedies against other and more resistant types of pathogenic parasite. . . . He gave directions accordingly for the construction of a new compound of a certain molecular constitution, which was found to have a specific action upon trypanosomes, and which, having a yellow color, he called trypa-flavin.

"This substance has lately been studied at the Middlesex Hospital in London by Dr. Browning . . . and has been found to possess properties more widely precious than its name indicates. . . . We must not yet expect the ideal antiseptic, nor yet a panacea which shall be innocuous to all human cells and totally destructive to all parasites and sundry, animal or vegetable. But it would be a great achievement to find an antiseptic which, unlike carbolic acid and iodine, for instance, should be highly injurious or deadly to any important parasite in concentrations markedly less than those able to injure the body's self-defense. According to this criterion trypa-flavin beats the world. Ere long, no doubt, we shall be thinking of it as obsolete and crude. These things gloriously contain within them the seeds of their own supersession. But, meanwhile, here is a wonder. It acts as a potent antiseptic in doses hundreds of times weaker than those able to injure phagocytosis.

"But this is the drug we want, and now. What is the use of academic discussion about the relative merits of the antiseptic and aseptic methods of surgical technique when we are faced with shrapnel wounds, already crammed with the cocci of surgical inflammation, lying in tissues crusht and devitalized and unable to fight as they should for themselves? Best of all, indeed, would be to wrap our men's bodies, as we already cover their heads, with shrapnel-proof materials, as I have been urging for more than two years, and as is now largely being done; but at the best there are and will be vast numbers of septic cases to relieve, cases which have well-nigh defied the surgeon hitherto. The use of trypa-flavin has transformed in a few days cases that had shown no improvement for months. The clinical records are unprecedented, but need not detain us here. Enough for us to know that a drug has been made with the necessary properties of discrimination between friend and foe in such degree as to surpass our best hopes of a year ago."

SPIES AND WIRELESS

HOW DID THE GERMANS LEARN of the dispatch of our troops to France? Not from secret wireless stations on our own coast, concludes the editor of *The Electrical Experimenter* (New York, September). Their operation would be too dangerous, and they would be unnecessary. Wireless was doubtless used, he believes, but it was probably operated from an enemy submarine far out at sea, having connection with the shore that could be operated more secretly than any system of wireless telegraphy. Wireless information spreads like sound; any one can pick it up who is within "hearing." A message over a wire is like one sent through a speaking-tube; only the person at the other end can hear it. Telegraphy by wire is far more private than wireless; the only trouble is to install the wire. In this case, the editor thinks, a private portable cable could easily have been run from the wireless station at sea to some secluded spot on the coast. There may be dozens of these outfits in existence to-day—who knows? Says the paper named above:

"When Admiral Sims took his fleet to England, Berlin knew the fact four days ahead of the arrival of our ships. Again, when our first transports were sent to France, Berlin knew that too, two days before our ships reached France; hence, the flotilla of submarines lying in ambush.

"The question is, how did the enemy get the intelligence? Our officials frankly admit that they don't know. In some quarters the opinion prevails that the information was sent by mail or by wire to Mexico—in clever code, of course—and thence sent across the Atlantic over the powerful Mexico City radio plant. This may be possible, but we much doubt it.

"We can be certain that a nation that attained as high a scientific development as Germany will use subtler and surer means to convey priceless intelligence. Besides, the round-about route through Mexico is certainly far too slow and too dangerous, all messages being closely watched by our alert officials.

"No, we must look elsewhere. An enemy usually attacks at the most vulnerable or exposed spot. Unfortunately we have thousands of such spots, namely, our endless coast-lines. On the coast of Long Island and Maine, for instance, there are countless thousands of spots where a human being is hardly ever seen. There are hundreds of secluded little inlets and sheltered spots from which intelligence could be sent out in a ridiculously simple manner, and perfectly safe too for the sender.

"No, we don't think he would be so foolish as to operate even a mediocre radio outfit, for our Navy has too many ears. What, for instance, is to prevent a spy from sending messages daily to a submarine lying still some ten or more miles off the coast? This could be accomplished by various methods. One is by means of the Fessenden underwater oscillator; twenty to thirty miles can be covered very easily. And if we don't know that this sort of thing is going on, we'll never discover the spy. And we insist once more that no man in his right senses will use a radio outfit—it is too dangerous.

"Then, again, what is to prevent an enemy submarine from bringing over an electric cable ten or twenty miles long, unreeling it on a shallow sand bank (using a motor-boat to accomplish this), and establishing a secure terminal in one of the secluded spots on the coast. The other end, twenty miles out in the ocean, could end in a submerged buoy. The submarine then has nothing to do but to hover about that buoy, while the land operator presses his key at certain prearranged hours of the day. By means of an electromagnet inside of the buoy, the metal shell of the latter is struck, spelling out the Morse or other code signals. The sound can be muffled, of course, to such an extent that only a submarine with underwater microphones can hear the sounds over a radius of a few hundred feet.

"Then by using its own powerful radio, the submarine can send the message across the Atlantic. By radiating certain long, undamped waves, detection becomes almost impossible. For as soon as the message is sent the *U*-boat submerges and lies motionless for the next twenty-four hours if necessary.

"Now, this may or may not be the exact means how the trick is done; at any rate, we feel that the intelligence leaves by way of our coast-line—it is too vulnerable and too inviting.

"The remedy? Intensified and intelligent coast-patrols—thousands of them. Then let us sink supersensitive microphones two or three miles apart along our entire coast-line. This will do two things: First, every underwater signal could be heard, no matter where; secondly, hostile *U*-boats could be heard readily and accurately located.

"We owe it to our soldiers to take every precaution humanly possible. We do not wish to wait till a score of our transports have been sunk."

AMERICA A MECHANICAL ATHENS

THIS COUNTRY now holds the palm in perfection of mechanical details, in the same way as the Athens of Pericles held it in art and architecture. America is the Athens of the machine. This, at any rate, is the proud boast of a writer in *Railway and Locomotive Engineering*, quoted in abstract in *American Industries* (New York, July). There is no country in the world, he asserts, so well prepared to move large bodies of men and munitions as the United States is. The Civil War and the Cuban expedition furnished object-lessons that have not been forgotten. American railroads are ready for any emergency. He goes on:

"The Germans have done something in railroading since the Franco-Prussian War, but they have a long way to go before they can catch up with this country. This marvel in transportation owes much of its possibility to the perfection of mechanical details developed in the machine-shops. In the matter of standardization and rapidity of constructive details a degree of perfection has been reached that it seems no idle boast to say that the age of perfection has almost been reached in mechanism to-day in America, just as the age of perfection in architecture was reached in Athens in the age of Pericles. A visit to any of the machine-shops on the leading railways and an opportunity to observe the degree of accuracy and the speed of production in contrast with the methods of last century reveal a marvel in progress that has no parallel in the realm of human endeavor. The grosser elements of the earth seem to take shape without the aid of the human hand, and fall ready for use, as one might shake a ripened tree and gather the generously bestowed products to meet the common needs of every-day life. Improvement in material has done much, but improvement in mechanism has done more, and while the perfect end may not have been reached, it has surely been approached.

"This has justly been called the 'age of machines,' and the mechanical excellence we have attained has a twofold advantage for the community at large. Not only are the products of mechanical operation turned out rapidly, cheaply, and accurately, but this work done by the unintelligent servant of man—the machine—has the effect of releasing the hands of workmen for other and more onerous tasks, and the inventive mental faculties of man are freed, to engage in the work of planning for further steps ahead and for analyzing the machines as they work so that betterment may be achieved and new methods may be evolved by those who are thus enabled to think as they work."

HOW TO USE FROZEN POTATOES—Frozen potatoes are not necessarily spoiled, we are told by Mr. de Ronsic, a writer in the *Reveil Agricole*. They may be dried and then cooked as usual. Says a reviewer in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris), abstracting the article in question:

"The potatoes must be dried—that is to say, the greater part of their water of constitution must be removed, to prevent decomposition, which takes place very rapidly after they have thawed out. . . . . .

"The oven should be heated as for baking bread. Then, when it has reached the necessary temperature, which is easily recognized in practise by the appearance of the roof of the oven, the potatoes are put in, cutting up the largest. They are spread out in a layer so that evaporation may easily take place, the door of the oven being left open. From time to time the mass is stirred up with a poker to facilitate and hasten the evaporation. When the drying has gone far enough, the potatoes having become hard as bits of wood, they are withdrawn to make room for others.

"Potatoes thus dried may be boiled with enough water to make a paste similar to that which they would have furnished if mashed in the ordinary manner, and which will answer very well, at least to feed stock. The potatoes, in fact, will be found to have lost none of the elements that give them their nutritive value."

WANTED: 3,000 LOCOMOTIVES

A THOUSAND ten-wheeled American locomotives are wanted at once by Russia, according to a statement by Professor Lomonosoff, of the Russian mission now in this country. These are required merely to put her idle cars in operation. Another 1,000, with an appropriate number of cars, are needed to free the congested freight-terminals, and another 850 annually to meet the deficiency between Russia's manufacture and her needs for renewal and new construction. The Siberian Railroad, he declared, is in splendid condition for the immense task put upon it. Coal is available and adequate sidings have now been completed. Professor Lomonosoff said, as quoted in *The Railway Review* (Chicago):

"Locomotives, locomotives, and still more locomotives are the fundamental needs of Russia to-day. Quite frankly I can say to you, our American friends: 'Give us locomotives and we shall give you military success.' . . . The United States is Russia's hope in this huge program, and negotiations are now in progress which are most promising.

"I must frankly tell you, painful as it may be for me to make such admissions, that the Russian railways are now in a most critical state. Heroism can do nothing when there is a lack of munitions and food. And only a sufficient number of locomotives can guarantee our armies transport facilities for such supplies.

"Present conditions on railways in Russia are nothing but an inheritance from our short-sighted old Government. Two-thirds of all our railways are owned by the State, and to justify itself from the true reproaches of the Duma that our railways are uneconomically managed, the old Government decided to raise their revenue.

"Beginning with 1908, there was almost complete stoppage of freight-locomotive orders, so that the money assigned for these orders remained in the treasury and the revenues given in the railway reports increased. Such a policy provoked a breakdown of the locomotive-works. In 1906 a total of 1,280 locomotives were built in Russia, but in 1910 only 195 were ordered, and our works, which are in private possession, were obliged to turn to other manufacture. In 1913 the old Government realized its fault and increased the locomotive orders, but it was too late.

"When the war broke out, our railway authorities hoped that after the mobilization had been completed the railway traffic would diminish. But in reality the contrary happened. Altho we lost about 4,000 miles of railways occupied by the Germans, the traffic on our railways increased by 10,700,000,000 ton-miles, or by 20 per cent., due to the increase of the transport distances.

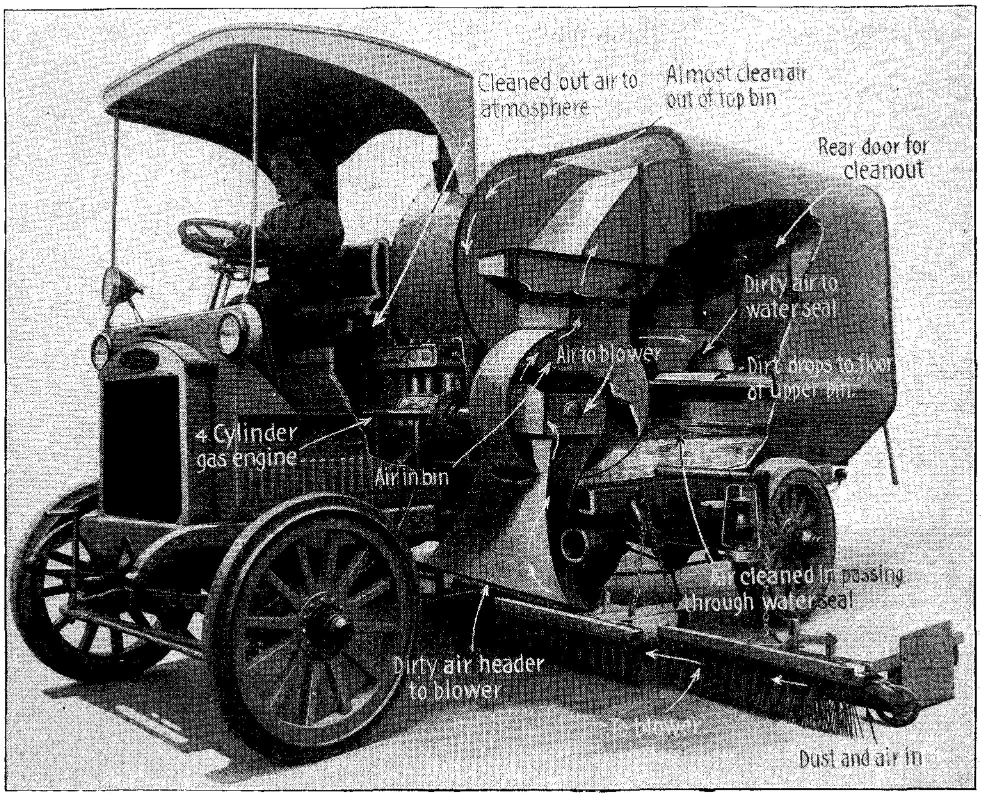
"For instance, there were only ten or fifteen cars daily running between Vladivostok and the center of Russia. Now, due to the United States' fraternal help, we are sending from Vladivostok several hundred loaded cars every day, which must make a 6,000-mile run. Another example is the transport of coal.

"In peace-times the Petrograd and Riga districts used English coal brought on ships; now we have to transport these enormous quantities of coal by rail from the south of Russia, a distance of 1,000 miles. All these reasons brought on a 'locomotive' hunger, altho in the summer of 1916 we got 400 excellent American locomotives, and this 'hunger' reached its critical stage last winter."

CARPET-SWEEPING THE STREETS

A MOTOR-DRIVEN VACUUM STREET-CLEANER, built on exactly the same principle as that of the ordinary household carpet-sweeper, is illustrated and described in *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York, August). The device differs from others of a similar type, we are told, in that every particle of dust and dirt is retained in its storage-bin by passing the dust-laden air through a water seal, which filters it so that when expelled from the apparatus it is clean and pure just like the outer air after a rain-storm. Says the writer:

"The apparatus consists of a conventional motor-truck chassis on which are mounted a two-part storage-bin, a blower driven by a separate gasoline-engine, and a header or funnel-shaped passageway by means of which the dirt is sucked up off the ground and transferred to the blower, whence it is forced into the two-part bin.


Cleaned out air to atmosphere
Almost clean air out of top bin
Rear door for cleanout
Dirty air to water seal
Air to blower
Dirt drops to floor of upper bin
4 Cylinder gas engine
Air in bin
Air cleaned in passing through water seal
Dirty air header to blower
To blower
Dust and air in

By courtesy of "The Popular Science Monthly."

A VACUUM CLEANER FOR THE STREETS.

"The blower and its direct-connected gas-engine are mounted transversely of the frame directly behind the driver's seat under a light metal cover. At the bottom the funnel-shaped header spreads out into a long suction-box in close contact with the ground and supported on chains for raising or lowering as required. Air and dirt on the street are sucked through this header into the center of the blower as the latter is revolved. It is thrown out at the periphery of the blower into a rectangular pipe leading to the top of the storage-bin. The latter is divided into two parts by a horizontal partition.

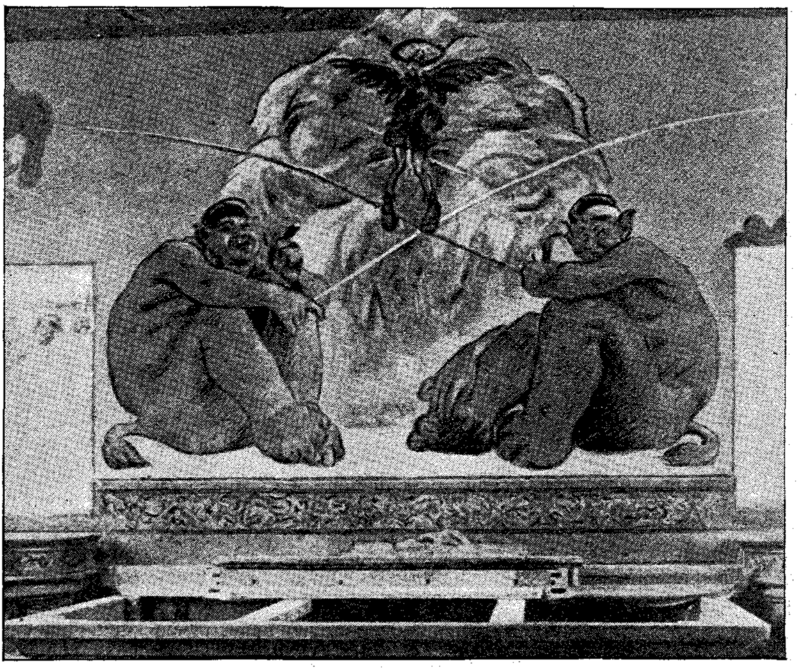
"As the air enters the top portion it swirls around and deposits the greater portion of the dirt on the bottom of the upper compartment. The air is then drawn out and carried down into a small bottomless pan with its lower edges below the surface of several inches of water in the lower compartment. The partly cleaned air has to pass down through the water and up on the outside of the pan before it is led to a pipe open to the atmosphere directly aft of the driver's seat on the side opposite the blower. The air is thus washed and freed of its dust before it is allowed to escape.

"This type of cleaner prevents the scattering of dust through the air and is cheaper and quicker than the old hand method or the broom and flushing method. It will clean two hundred thousand square yards of pavement in eight hours. Another advantage is that it does not make the streets slippery as does the water-flushing."

LETTERS - AND - ART

THE HUN SELF-PORTRAYED

THE CYNICAL INDIFFERENCE of the German mind to outside opinion is exhibited in strange places, none stranger than in the little schoolhouse of Suzoy, in France. If sane thoughts ever return what will the German think of the autograph version of the Blond Beast in years to come? "The picture is so perfect in its mixture of the Teuton man and the Teuton brute, so quaintly primitive and coarsely arrogant," says the English writer, Mr. James Milne, "that the Kaiser, who has dabbled in art, might have done it himself." Whether he likes it or not, "this study, in colors, of the Hun by himself, exists, and down the tide of time, while it can be preserved, pilgrims will exclaim, 'Ah, that was the spirit which drenched Europe in blood!'" The strange thing, something that the mature and reflective mind of the rest of Europe marvels at, is that after the sojourn of two and a half years in this little spot, the German "should have left them to convict him of being himself, instead of pulling down the walls of the place as he has pulled down so many walls." Mr. Milne, writing in *The Graphic* (London), hastens to correct himself by observing that, after all, "in a hundred ways he has taught us that his psychology is a weird blend of the fool and the philosopher." Remembering that a German once said to an Englishman, "You will always be fools and we will never be gentlemen," Mr. Milne supposes that the artist thus inspired just said in his pride, "This is what we are; take us or leave us!" Reading on:



THE BLOND BEAST.

As he has figured himself for future generations in France.

'The world will hold the Blond Beast to his mark in that school of Suzoy, and the right word is 'mark,' the signature of savage man, when red force ruled, as a study of the frescoes makes clear. The chief one is dominated by two figures, beings of massive form and buffoon aspect, who spit cynicism from their horrid mouths and sensualism from their leering eyes. Their elephantine feet, their gross legs, their monstrous bodies, their cruel arms, and their faun-like heads, all symbolize the characteristics of the brute. But to complete this foul exhibition, the Hun must give his creatures tails with an impish wag in them, and put small horns on their triumphant brows. If you were to mingle Pan and a satyr, and emphasize the uncanniness of each, you would have a being like those repulsive emanations of Hun art and the Hun soul.

"One of them, lost in his layers of beastly fat, smokes a cigar, and his eyes of a pig stare through the smoke with a sovereign beatitude. His neighbor smokes a pipe, and behind the hand holding it there laughs a devil's laugh. He scratches his right foot with his fingers, an act which gives you a 'gré' to watch, for the German artist knew his business. 'We are voluptuaries in our worship of mere animal strength,' he seems to have said, 'and we take full credit for it. Why, then, spare our blushes? and in any case it does not matter, for we say with Nietzsche that the future of the world is with the Blond Beast.' Well, this fresco, so blatant of the god of force, so mocking of all that is not materialistic, will proclaim to history that the march of mankind has been ordained otherwise, that, after all, it is the soul which survives and conquers.

"Here, debauchery and obscenity; there, weeping sentimentality; in the center the Brute! That is the feeling and impression which one gets from the German frescoes at Suzoy. Their Blond Brutes wave peacock-feathers, on which the Allies are made to dance wondrously. Where the feathers cross each other, a Scotsman in scanty kilts is seen stepping it nimbly. Then, within the large cartoon — large as a whole wall — are two plaques in black and white, both of artistic quality. One of these, half-effaced for some reason, shows two German soldiers behind barbed wire listening with ravishment to a nightingale, which is part of the weeping sentimentality."

In the other plaque, we are told, "you get the reverse side, the completely brutal side of the Prussian":

"It is a drawing of several *Boche* soldiers, jubilant of visage, seeking to flirt, if she would let them, with a woman of the countryside, *que la maternité déforme*. That does not show the Blond Beast as a very gallant gentleman, but what will you when he paints himself so? He must have his way, and the rest of us are content to let him have it alone. 'Somewhere in France'—at different places—there is a whole gallery of drawings by the *Boche* of himself, but the masterpiece is at Suzoy, between Compiègne and Noyon. It includes, on the cornices of the schoolroom, medallion cartoons of King George and the other heads of the Allied nations."

A FORTUNE FOR "THE MACNAB"—Price does not always recommend a picture, but it is surely significant that in times of war, and consequent money stringency, the highest recorded auction-price for a man's portrait should be paid. This was what happened at Christie's in London on July 6, when Sir Henry Raeburn's portrait of "The Macnab" was sold for $127,050. The distinction this achieved we have on the authority of the Boston *Transcript*, where we read:

"The price paid for the Raeburn portrait is, it seems, the highest ever paid for a portrait of a man at an auction. 'The Macnab' was Francis Macnab, the twelfth and last Laird of Macnab. He is shown in the uniform of lieutenant-colonel of the Breadalbane Fencibles—a green jacket, red tartan vest, and tartan stockings. The picture was exhibited at the Royal Academy of 1819, and has since then been on view at various loan exhibitions, notably at Rome in 1911. Lockhart, in his life of Sir Walter Scott, says that 'this singular personage spent his life almost entirely in a district where a boat was the usual conveyance.' The portrait was among the pictures collected by John, second Marquis of Breadalbane, and was now sold as the property of Major the Hon. T. G. B. Morgan-Grenville-Gavin, M. C. The previous Raeburn record was 22,300 guineas, paid in 1911 for the full-length portrait of Mrs. Robertson."

A "READING OF EARTH" ON OLD BATTLE-FIELDS

NOTHING INTERRUPTS NATURE, the great weaver, who spins and weaves the garment you read her by. The guns have barely moved on, leaving the ludicrous waste of scarred land, but the tireless loom starts afresh. A correspondent of the London *Times* speaks of the valley of the Ancre as "so hideous last year when the trickle of the stream ran from one half-stagnant pool to another through a brown waste of shell-kneaded earth." This July the same tract is "all waving rushes dotted with meadowsweet and hemp, agrimony and purple loosestrife." The writer recalls the old legend that "roses never blow so red as over a hero's grave"; and he thinks it must be true of poppies. "Norfolk poppyland itself can show no braver fields of scarlet than these year-old battle-grounds, and tho it may be only fancy it seems that the sheets of color are richer and more unbroken where the fighting was fiercest." We read:

"Nowhere does the ground flame quite so brilliantly as around the Butte de Warlencourt, on the dreadful expanse above the Bazentins toward High Wood, and on the face of the Thiepval slope, where the Ulstermen passed on July 1. In these places the ground is all poppies for roods together. Elsewhere, the scarlet is half-veiled in the mist of flowering grasses, and mixed with them are a profusion of other blossoms, yellow ragwort, hawkweed, sow-thistles, and ladies' bedstraw, mauve scabious and purple vetch and knapweed, tall campanulas, blue chicory, and viper's-bugloss and cornflower, and nearer to the ground pale field convolvulus and pimpernel, with, everywhere, white yarrow and camomile.

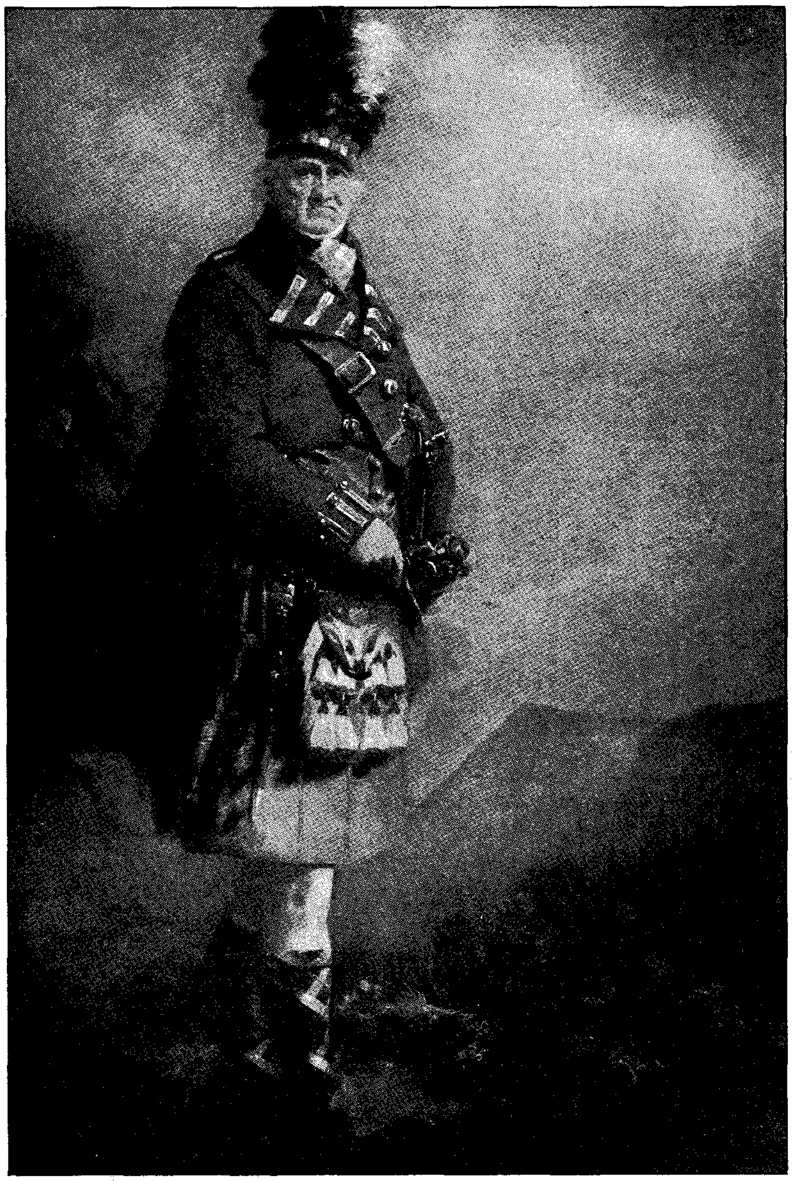
"No yard of all this ground but last year was plowed up by shells and beaten and plowed again, so that much of the soil which now lies on the surface must have been thrown up from two or three feet below, and then it was churned and churned again. Yet the grass and the flowers are as in any rich meadow at home and grow taller and more luxuriantly. There are no villages, no landmarks beyond the occasional patches of sparse tree-stumps which once were woods, but only the wide waving expanse, where there are no human beings, as if it were the heart of some new continent which man had but just discovered. All larger things were destroyed and swept away by war, and only the little things like plant-seeds and insects' eggs were able to survive."

Rarely outside the tropics have been seen more butterflies than flutter over these wastes to-day—

"Whites and tortoise-shells and peacocks and skippers and little crambid moths. The kingly swallowtails are here, too, but so far I have chanced this summer to see only one, and that was not among the flowers, but on the bare white summit of the Butte de Warlencourt when the King was there. The royal butterfly sailed round and round the little party, and, as if recognizing kinship, more than once made as if to settle on the King while he stood looking at the graves of the gallant Durhams.

"There are places where crops flourish, patches of an acre or more being covered with oats or barley or wheat, mixed with 'weeds' certainly, but hardly less close and even than if they had been truly sown. One patch of barley (one almost inclines to call it a 'field') which I saw was especially fine; but all three are growing strongly between Longueval and Ginchy, where it seems impossible that they could have been sown last year. More likely they survive from three summers ago and, self-seeded, they have held their own well against the wild things which riot around and among them. In one place I found a solitary potato-plant, going strong, sprung presumably from some potato strayed from a German field-kitchen.

"Next to poppies the most abundant flower is camomile, and it alone seems to have been able to spring up and grow on the roads and beaten paths by which the enemy used to travel to and from his lines; so that, looking over the country, amid the deep green and waving colors, you can often trace the course of an old path where it runs like a pure white ribbon amid the sea of green and waving colors."

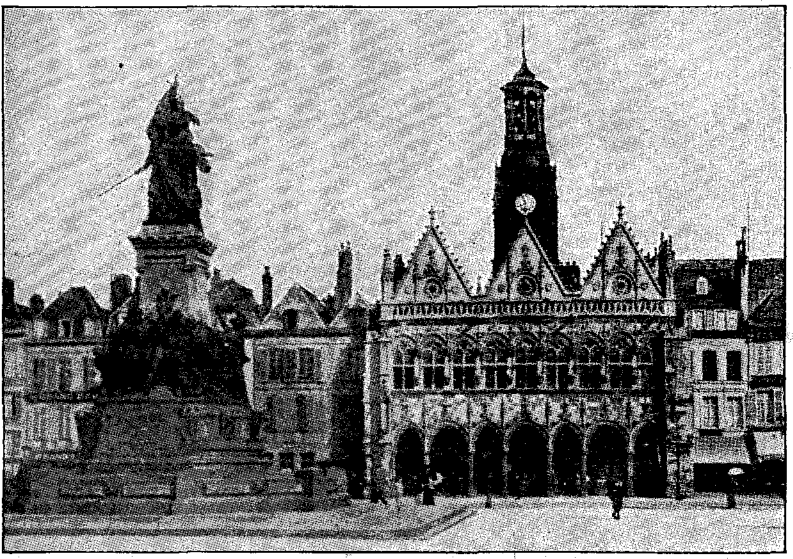

"THE MACNAB."

A painting by Raeburn which topped the price of all portraits of males in a recent Christie sale at London, bringing $127,050.

The woods remain desolate beyond imagination, we are told, even tho in most of them grass and flowers have sprung up to cover the ground and shoots have risen from the old roots:

"Above ground-level hardly a tree has put out any new life, but the shattered trunks still stand bare and blackened. Nature finds a use, however, even for the shell-scars on the wood, for sparrows have built their nests this year at the points where trees have splintered, so that untidy wisps of straw and stuff stick out from the jagged wounds. In Leuze Wood a pair of crows have nested. Perhaps they thought that later in the year the tree would put forth leaves as usual; but as it is the nest stands absurdly a landmark for long distances round, as exposed as if it were on the top of a flagstaff or bare ship's mast. Near Cléry, amid the waste, a single post some three feet high stood up, and on the top of it I saw a mother warbler feeding a young cuckoo three times her own size.

"But the strangest thing of all in Nature's haste to hide the ravages of war seems to me the shell-holes. As one wades through the deep herbage the lesser shell-holes merely make the walking very difficult and uneven, for one's feet blunder among the shell-holes, which are concealed by the growth, and trip over strands of barbed wire and unexploded shells and other things which are scattered everywhere out of sight. Many of the larger holes, however, still remain half-filled with water. Around the edges of the water white butterflies, which are thirsty creatures, crowd to drink, and when you disturb them they rise in clouds till the air is full of them, like a snow-storm. In the water itself a luxuriant pond life has developed. Little whirligig beetles dance mazy dances on the surface, and water-boatmen swim about and water-scorpions and other things just as in any village pond at home. I have spoken before of frogs in the new shell-holes on the Vimy Ridge. But here, on the dry slopes of the Albert Ridge, on the high ground, how has all this teeming life come into the shell-holes of last summer?"



THE LATEST SPOT TO BE DEVASTATED.

Hôtel de Ville and monument of St. Quentin, at the city of St. Quentin, which the Germans seem to be about to evacuate.

From the remoter Balkans comes a word from active battle-fields protesting against Shakespeare's "nightingale's complaining note." Out there it is the nightingale's joyful notes that a member of the Faraday Society speaks of:

"You will have a terrific tearing and roaring noise of artillery and shot in 'the dead of night,' and there will be a temporary cessation of the duel, with great quietness, when, lo and behold, and hear! Harken to his song! Out come the nightingales, right about the guns, perched sometimes only a few yards from them in some bushes, in a ravine where the guns are hidden. And another kind of love-music is introduced into our ears and souls, which does us good. Think? It makes you think—and beautiful thoughts come along to relieve you from the devilment of war and the men who cause it.

"You might think that another 'go,' and another roar, and another crack in the heavens, caused by some good few big howitzers, would frighten these nightingales away from so near the guns. But no, there they are, night after night, hanging on to their charmers, and giving, as I say, our hearts a rest from 'iron,' and 'sending it over'—by their notes of beauty and joy—which, needless to say, but true, we mostly envy.

"I was down at Saloniki with some heavy-gun men on leave a few days ago, and, coming from various positions, I brought up this subject, and got from them confirmation, with admiration, of the doings and wonderful songs of these nightingales under the 'noses of our guns.'"

AND NOW, ST. QUENTIN!

WHILE GERMANY TALKS OF PEACE the pledge she offers to the world is the ruins of St. Quentin Cathedral. They knew that no work of architecture in Germany could compare with it, declares the New York *Sun*, and that in destroying it they were inflicting upon France an irreparable injury, even tho it had no military excuse. "What they apparently did not appreciate," charitably adds the writer of this editorial, "was that the whole world shares the injury with France and will join in her resentment." The story of the earlier retreat is repeating itself. "Watchers from the French lines before St. Quentin have seen the great cathedral of that hapless town put to the torch and reduced to ruins. . . . The houses of the peaceful inhabitants are blown up or fired. The smoke of blazing villages rises from the surrounding plain." That the charge of doing these things "merely with malignant purpose and without hope of military advantage" may be supported from testimony furnished by themselves, the military correspondent of the Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger*, who describes "with gusto" the process, is thus quoted:

"In the course of these last months great stretches of French territory have been turned by us into a dead country. It varies in width from ten to twelve or fifteen kilometers (six and a quarter to seven and a half or eight miles), and extends along the whole of our new position, presenting a terrible barrier of desolation to any enemy hardy enough to advance against our new lines. No village or farm was left standing on this *glacis*, no road was left passable, no railway-track or embankment was left in being. Where once were woods there are gaunt rows of stumps; the wells have been blown up; wires, cables, and pipe-lines destroyed. In front of our new positions runs, like a gigantic ribbon, an empire of death."

The Berlin *Tageblatt* is also found "gloating over this destruction of the dwellings and property of helpless peasants in this burst of fine writing":

"And the desert, a pitiful desert, leagues wide, bare of trees and undergrowth and houses! They sawed and hacked; trees fell and bushes sank; it was days and days before they had cleared the ground. In this war-zone there was to be no shelter, no cover. The enemy's mouth must stay dry, his eyes turn in vain to the wells—they are buried in rubble. No four walls for him to settle down into—all leveled and burned out; the villages turned into dumps of rubbish; churches and church-towers laid out in ruins athwart the roads."

All this was done in the territory which the French armies had to cross before reaching their present position before St. Quentin. But to what avail?

"It checked them not a bit. Across the desert waste they built highways and rebuilt roads. The wells were poisoned. The armies laid water-pipes for their supply. Every farmhouse and peasant's cot was reduced to dust. They carried their own shelter. The 'terrible barrier of death' was to them no barrier, only a reason why they must push forward with renewed strength and determination to hew down the vandals guilty of the barbarous destruction. Now in front of St. Quentin they see the *Boches* engaged in the same work preparatory to their next flight.

"How in the face of this continued practise of frightfulness in retreat can the world receive respectfully the dictum that 'The honor of the armies of both sides is safe'?"

The New York *Times* gives this account of the Collegiate Church, usually called the Cathedral:

"The Cathedral or Church of St. Quentin is one of the finest Gothic buildings in that part of France, and was erected between the twelfth and fifteenth centuries. The building has double transepts and the nave is 370 feet long and 130 feet high."

CONSERVATION OF ARTISTIC TALENT

A RECENT STATEMENT of values puts a new light upon the question of sending our men of artistic talent to the firing-line. "If all the men of rare artistic gifts were piled up in No Man's Land in a funeral-heap, they would make a heap so small that neither Germans nor British would count their taking off as consequential." Their value for war put in this graphic manner leads the speaker, Mrs. Margaret Abbott Lewis, to declare that "artists should be drafted to live and not to die for their country. The question was dwelt upon in our issue of July 21, when a number of prominent artists themselves gave their testimony. It is not likely that they would care to be regarded as other than men when the welfare of their country is at stake, and the majority of opinion was that no discrimination should be made in their favor. The President has declared against favoritism, and according to the true principles of democracy "there must be no preference . . . no exceptions shown or made among those who will be drafted for our armies." Every able-bodied man within draft age is to serve if called, it has been announced, and "every one shall be allotted to some particular task to which he may be best suited." Writing in *The Musical Observer*, Mr. Gustav Saenger ventures to hope that—

"Some slight consideration may be shown to our men of genius and talent and that instead of sending them into the direct firing-lines or using them for the nerve and body-wracking trench-work, they may assist in some capacity in which they can do the most good.

"The nervous and excitable temperament of the average artist makes it questionable whether or not he would be best fitted for the strenuous duties of actual warfare, and how he could be employed and his special abilities exploited to best advantage is already a much-discust and debated topic. . . . .

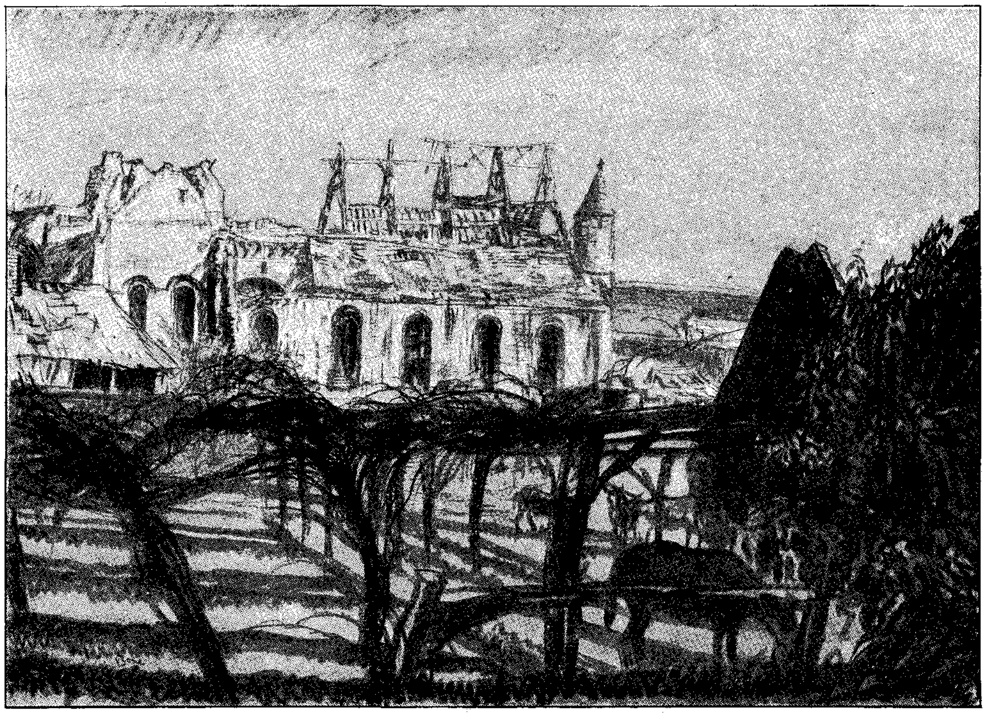
"There are many reasons, and good ones, too, why our artists should not carry a gun in offering to die for their country, but instead should dedicate their artistic gifts to the service of their country.

"So, after all, it is numbers—limitless numbers—which count in this war, and if a minority of our fighters can be spared for work which will be productive of much good minus the certainty of death, why not take some steps to keep them among us and prevent this wanton artistic wastage?

"Since the start of the war Mrs. Lewis has watched what each of the belligerent countries has done with its talented people; she has noted that the first impulse of each country has been to insist that there be no 'privileged class,' and to send the artists, singers, sculptors into the firing-lines along with the others. But she has also noted, in following through the story of what happened to the countries at war, that the talented sons of each country were called back from the firing-line for 'other service.' According to her investigations, those that were not killed in the first rush of combat were put to work cheering up the men of the front lines at innumerable little theaters in the cities where troops were billeted and going into national 'intelligence' work. Men of iron nerves, as she says, make the best soldiers. The artist is so delicately and nervously organized that the very qualities that make him a great artist make him an inefficient soldier; the artist would probably go insane from nervous strain before it would wear down less acutely temperamental persons.

"And what if all these arguments and considerations should prove unavailing? What about the future of our artists who will return to us—crippled beyond human help, and minus an arm, a hand, one or more fingers? Business men, as remarked by Mrs. Lewis, tho armless from shrapnel-shell, can still go on dictating letters and conducting their business; but the artist, if rendered armless in the same way, is rendered useless in all that makes him worth while to society for the rest of his life."

Mr. Saenger, in urging that we take advantage of the experience of our Allies and save our talented people, quotes another musical writer to similar effect:



A SCENE OF EARLIER DESTRUCTION IN FRANCE.

From a drawing by Muirhead Bone.

The church was wrecked by explosives; but the rose-garden tries to smile though its arches are awry and the lines of box point to the formal beauty that has been destroyed.

"Alfred Human, in his article in *Musical America*, said that 'conservation of art is not a speculative theory, not a whimsical fancy; it is a tested, practical, utilitarian movement, recognized in every country of Europe, so far as we can ascertain, and that no steps have been taken in the United States as yet except in a comparatively minor way, altho it is the general understanding among musicians, at least those whom we have come into contact with, that the nation will take action in this direction.' Let us hope that we shall not be disappointed in this respect."

In *Musical America*, Mr. Boris Dunev also dwells on the example of fighting European nations, mentioning first Russia's way with him:

"I was myself in the Russian Army for nine months—the compulsory period of service—but I was granted certain and special privileges, because I was a graduate of music from the Imperial Conservatory at Petrograd.

"In Germany, the country against whom we are fighting, concerts and the drama are considered of importance, and they are being continued synchronously with the conduct of the war. The reason for this should be obvious: while the country is at war the people at home must be kept up to pitch. And art is the best specific.

"What applies to musical Germany should apply to musical America. If Germany can maintain a huge army, and yet, at the same time, maintain her concert artists and her dramatic artists, we should be able to do so, too. To conscript our artists would be a confession of our failure—it would mean that we could not conscript sufficient men elsewhere.

"France not only considers it essential that the life artistic should continue within her own shores, but she is sending her artists abroad to spread the gospel of French art."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE ANNUNCIATION-DAY OF AMERICAN MOTHERS

TO-DAY THE MOTHERS OF OUR LAND see the shadow of the cross falling distinctly across their lives. In the freshness of young manhood, as an editorial in *The Living Church* (Milwaukee) points out, their sons or the fathers of their young children are "being called into a service that for many must and for all may be the mounting of the cross of suffering and death." New York saw the shadow of the cross in the faces of many women who lined the street when the 69th Regiment left its armory home on the first stage of its journey to France. Our illustrations tell the tale. "It needs no prophet now," observes this paper of the Episcopal Church, "to tell the mothers that a sword shall pierce their souls also." Trying to find comfort and direction for these stricken ones, this writer does not hesitate first to remind them of the sorrows of their heritage:

> "Motherhood has always given sympathy and insight into the word spoken in humility and confidence by the Blessed Virgin when the promise of virgin motherhood was given to her: 'Behold the handmaid of the Lord; be it unto me according to thy word.'
>
> "All motherhood has the sign of the cross laid upon it from its very inception; and when the mother brings her new-born child to the temple for baptism the prophetic word of the aged Simeon may pretty generally be spoken to her as it was to the mother of our Lord: 'Yea, a sword shall pierce through thy own soul also.' As the child passes through the various stages into manhood and takes his place in the world, there are many forms of that sword which may pierce the mother's soul. The uniqueness of the Virgin Mother's place was not in the vision of suffering which was presented to her. All mothers have that vision. She brought into the world a life which would bring to her a fathomless love, but which would also bring her to the foot of the cross. And this was her experience as a part of the universal experience of motherhood. She was at one with her sisters in all ages. . . . . . .
>
> "There are other swords than those that are wielded by hostile armies, and the mothers of the world must be their victims. The sword has touched their souls already, and they well know that it may pierce them through.
>
> "To-day the sons of America are going into the service to which they are called, cheerfully, laughingly, with scarcely a thought of what must lie ahead of them, ready to serve their country to the death if such should be their part, but giving no very serious thought to it. They are loyal sons of their country, and it is enough for them to know that their country has called.
>
> "And their mothers are giving them loyally, cheerfully, with never a word to call them back. But all the while the sword is piercing the mother's soul. No one else can quite enter into her suffering. It is a part of the sacredness of motherhood that only mothers can appreciate what it means. To-day mothers throughout the world are gathering at the foot of thousands upon thousands of crosses—a separate cross for each mother, a separate share in the world's suffering for each. There are others, with the mother, at each of these crosses; but only the mother's soul is completely pierced by the sword that passes through it."

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AN ANXIOUS MOTHER,

Who watches for her soldier husband as the 69th passes.

The mother heart of America is now only in the day of her annunciation—

> "A great wonder is being shown to her. By anxiety and suffering she must be led to a cross that will be a real factor in the world's redemption. All the crosses of these awful days are splinters from the true cross. All the anguish that the mother in these days feels at the thought of what must come is the touch of that same sword that pierced the soul of the Virgin Mother. And the answer that the mother must make to the angel of her annunciation is that which Mary made: 'Behold the handmaid of the Lord; be it unto me according to thy word.'
>
> "For the Marys of the world are highly favored and the Lord is with them. Blessed, indeed, are they among women. But the favor of the Lord is exprest in the call to suffering, and the blessing is bestowed at the foot of the cross.
>
> "Look up, then, mothers of to-day! The call to give your son is the call to the greatest honor that God can bestow upon you. Your mother love is sanctified in the suffering that is yours. You are living for eternity. The anguish out of which a son was given to you can never be fruitless, for it is a part of the great sacrificial offering that is accepted by the Father for the redemption of the world. Your son is a factor in that redemption. Jesus Christ has looked down from the cross and called him to mount the cross with him and to share in his work before he shall cry, 'It is finished.'
>
> "Stand with Mary at the foot of the cross. See, she makes place for you, for yours is a place that neither she nor any other mortal on God's earth can take from you.
>
> "And look beyond the shadow of the cross. There shines afar off a day in which men shall have outgrown the conditions of war; when they shall realize the universal brotherhood of man, and no nation will ever dishonor itself by seeking the downfall of another; when the crown shall be torn from self-seeking emperors and the universal rule of the people shall establish liberty and justice throughout the earth. Your suffering is needed before that day can come.
>
> "And beyond all that shines the light that proceeds from the throne of God. In that light all wrongs shall be made right, all suffering shall come to a happy end. Every sacrifice that has been made on earth will then be seen to blend with the supreme sacrifice of the Son of God, into whose life all of us, his children, have been interwoven."

SHALL MOURNING BE WORN?—Europe has practically discarded the wearing of mourning, says the New York *Herald*, and—

> "Leaders of commercial interests are urging the abolition of the custom in this country until the end of the conflict brings a restoration of normal conditions. The suggestion is born of the experiences of England and some of the Continental countries, where it was found that the wearing of black raiment by so many thousands not only had a most depressing effect on the whole civilian populations, but also proved a serious financial burden to the poor and a positive menace to the national interests in that it diverted workmen and material from strictly necessary channels into streams that fed only 'the luxury of war.'"

THE PRESIDENT URGES BIBLE-READING

The New Testament which the Scripture Gift Mission has prepared for our soldiers at the front opens with a message from President Wilson. The society, which has distributed about 20,000,000 Testaments and Gospel portions among the soldiers of Europe so far in the struggle, now issues an edition of 27,000 for the American boys. Besides inspiration and comfort the men are assured they will draw much else from reading the Bible. This is the President's admonition:

"The Bible is the Word of Life. I beg that you will read it and find this out for yourselves — read, not little snatches here and there, but long passages that will really be the road to the heart of it.

"You will not only find it full of real men and women, but also of things you have wondered about and been troubled about all your life, as men have been always, and the more you read the more it will become plain to you what things are worth while and what are not; what things make men happy — loyalty, right dealings, speaking the truth, readiness to give everything for what they think their duty, and, most of all, the wish that they may have the real approval of the Christ, who gave everything for them; and the things that are guaranteed to make men unhappy — selfishness, cowardice, greed, and everything that is low and mean.

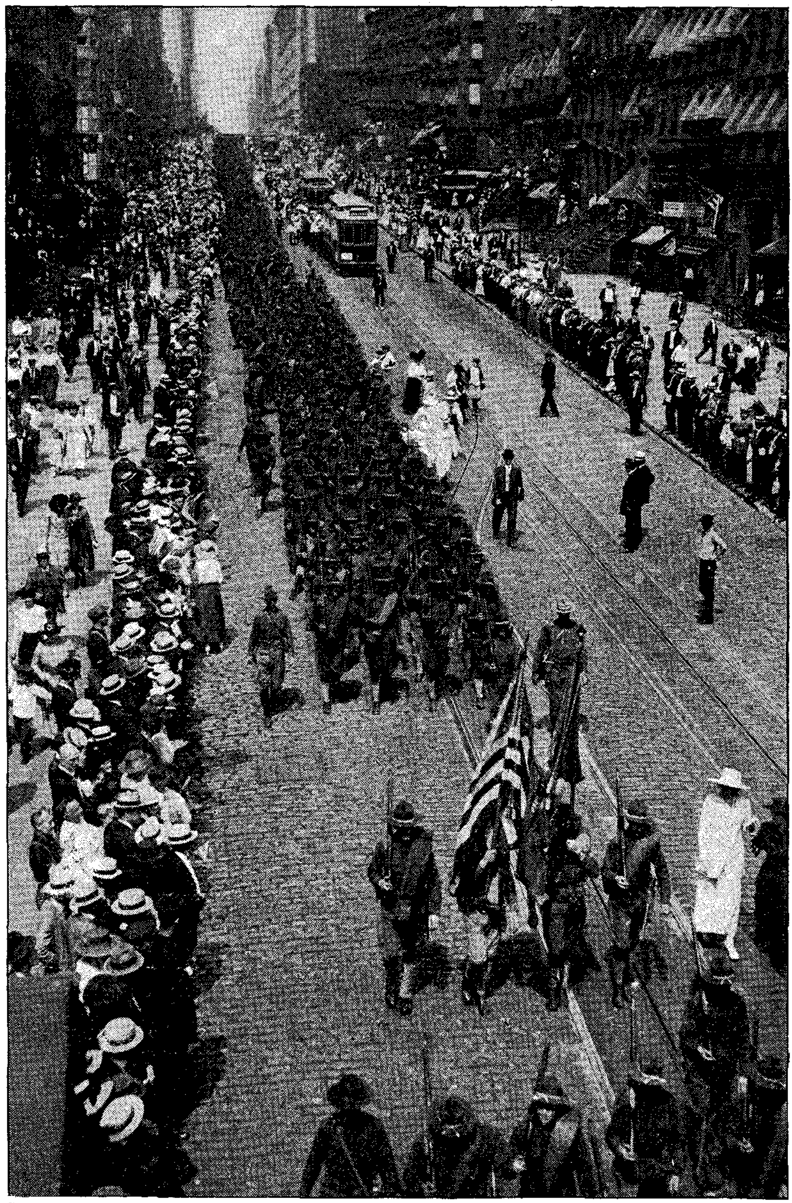
"When you have read the Bible you will know that it is the Word of God, because you will have found it the key to your own heart, your own happiness, and your own duty.

"Woodrow Wilson."

The Globe (New York), noting that Bible-reading, often as it is urged, has, as we all know, gone out of fashion, yet points to surprizes in store for those who come to it with a fresh interest:

"So eminent a writer as George Moore, whose education has happened to keep him mainly ignorant of the Bible, made some discoveries that surprized him when a few years ago he undertook for a purpose to read the Bible through. Not a little of 'Vale' he devotes to his adventures with Holy Writ. To a friend he is reported as saying of certain stories in the earlier part of the Old Testament: 'Why, really, you know, Maupassant could hardly have done them better'—from Mr. Moore praise indeed!

"The Bible provides literary variety as well as excellence in a compact form. It is from every point of view the ideal book for the soldier or sailor in campaign. The thunder of the Psalms is an antidote for the thunder of battle."



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ACCOMPANIED BY MOTHERS AND WIVES,

New York's "Fighting 69th" marches on its first lap toward the fields of France.

AMERICAN PHILANTHROPY IN FRANCE

One does not always see the wood for the trees, and Americans who are concentrated upon their pet charities fail, perhaps, to vision the extent of this nation's philanthropic efforts in France. The relief-work there, which is now being centralized under the American Red Cross, is seen in the large by a correspondent of the London *Times*, and we give this compact survey to our readers. The writer adds that his particulars of American war-work are perhaps not complete, yet the survey here presented "proves the right of each to exist by the good it has done," thus:

"The American Relief Clearing-House, which operates in the house of the former Ambassadors of the United States to France, has hitherto been the official representative of the American Red Cross in France, and all transport of gifts from America has come through it. It is allowed free transport over sea and on all the French railways for its goods, which comprise bales of cotton wool, bandages, dressings, surgical instruments, clothes for men, women, and children, motor-cars, food, and various other useful gifts. Up to the end of June over 25,000 cases have come to France through the American Clearing-House, and over two million dollars in money for buying those things which are better bought in France.

"The American Ambulance Field-Service in France has done untold good. It has now eighteen sections of ambulances serving with the French Army in France and in the Orient, with a staff of nearly 700 volunteers, and more than 700 ambulances at the front, in reserve, or under construction. Another branch is the ammunition transport-service, which has about 80,000 automobiles at work; but for some time it was handicapped by want of capable drivers. Now, however, there are three reserve groups, each containing forty men, trained solely for handling ammunition. The men are drawn as they are needed, and the staff is always kept up to full strength.

"The American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, which has just been handed over to the Red Cross, took its name from a similar work done in 1870, and was at first entirely run by voluntary workers. Since then it has become a French military hospital, kept by American money, and staffed by workers from the Allied countries, some voluntary, some paid professionals. There are about 600 beds, and the surgical equipment of the hospital is excellent. Between it and the front work 250 motor-ambulances, and since 1916 a hospital-train has been running

> from the front to the interior, accommodating 264 lying and sitting cases, and staffed from the ambulance with surgeons, doctors, and nurses. On the train are a complete operating-room, sterilizing plant, and diet kitchen. There is also a mobile field-hospital of 108 beds, and an advanced hospital at Juilly-sur-Marne, established in 1915.
>
> "The American Fund for French Wounded in hospitals and in the devastated districts works fifteen motor-cars, and its depot in Paris is well stocked. Delegates visit hospitals all over the country, and gifts from the depot are sent by car or train. The Comité pour la Protection des Enfants de la Frontière looks after children from the north of France, and has placed many girls at Versailles with some Flemish sisters, where they are taught to make lace; and at Tours there is a colony of boys who are taught trades. At Nemours the sisters of Saint Vincent de Paul manage another little colony.
>
> "The Appui aux Artistes is a canteen in Paris where artists can eat for almost nothing, and the Beaux-Arts Comité Américain is in touch with the poor artists through an information-office. Much also is done by American residents in Paris, affecting all sides of French life, civil and military. For instance, in the liberated country round Noyon one lady alone is prepared to spend millions. Another has gone far in the reconstruction of villages in the Vosges; and a third has undertaken immense work among blind soldiers, and others provide for war-orphans, not in part, but altogether. Vast sums of money have been collected in America for this purpose, and are being spent by joint French and American committees. Some of the children are being brought up in France, others are even being sent to America to be taught a trade or a profession.
>
> "But what bids fair to be the greatest of all American works is the Rockefeller Commission which came over some months ago, and after close inquiries is evolving means and methods best suited to French ideas and principles for combating tuberculosis. Few details are forthcoming as yet, but the necessary money is said to be already promised, and practical and effectual results will soon be seen in the increased number of sanatoria and in a stricter superintendence of infant life."

"UNFAIR" TREATMENT OF GERMAN-AMERICANS

THE TIDE OF INDIGNATION against lukewarm patriotism or euphemistic treason, which has steadily risen since our entry into the war, bears most heavily against foreign-language publications or those printed in English but conceived in alien thought. Now a reaction shows itself in the dread of some Americans of German descent who from time to time protest in letters to the press that they are the subjects of petty persecution merely because of their ancestry. This might be endured with some forbearance, but what such residents or citizens of the United States fear is that the treatment the German-American now receives will be "changed into something infinitely worse when the temper of the American people is still more inflamed." Thus it appears to Prof. Hermann S. Ficke, of Dubuque, Iowa, who in a plea for fair play addrest to the editor of *The Congregationalist* (Boston), says that his fear and the fear of his ilk is that those publications which conduct "their campaign of ruthless hate against the German-Americans . . . by means of direct suggestions and still more dangerous insinuations," together with the readers influenced by these periodicals, will "so poison American sentiment that at the first disaster to American troops in Europe the Americans of German descent will receive the same treatment which is now being meted out to the negro." He bewails bitterly the position of the Americans of German descent, and avers that—

> "Protestations of loyalty do not help, for one of the most influential weeklies of New York has said, 'Beware of the German-American who wraps the Stars and Stripes around his German body.' Even a stanchly American paper like *The Nation* has had to protest against employers discharging their workmen because they were German. When one looks at our comic periodicals it would seem that a campaign of ruthless hate against the American of German descent is an eminently desirable thing.
>
> "This treatment is cruelly unjust. The Americans of German descent have no sympathy with a Prussian militarism or a Prussian autocracy. We may say that the life of the nation depends upon the farmers of this race who are bending every effort that the broad acres of the West shall produce enough food to feed humanity. The records of the National Guard show that they have given their sons to the nation. In the disorders connected with the national day of registration hardly a German name is to be found."

WO IS ARMENIA!

SO LITTLE FIRST-HAND INFORMATION concerning the sufferings of the Armenian peoples reaches us that the letter of a British officer, printed in the New York *Evening Post*, deserves notice. The source of the letter is Bombay and the writer, who is ill in hospital there, declares that before he got his wound in the fighting beyond Bagdad he came in contact on several occasions with a highly educated Armenian who had escaped from the Turks and was being employed as an interpreter. The stories he told of the inhumanities inflicted upon his compatriots were so appalling that the officer made notes of his conversations and reproduces them "in something like his own language," so that "you can get at the heart of the man and realize what he and all educated Armenians feel." This is his story:

> "What you have read and heard about Armenia is not a hundredth part of the truth. Dante's 'Inferno' was a heaven compared with the hell that the Turks have made of my country. Something of the awful reality of the past twelve months I have myself seen in passing through on the way to the front.
>
> "At Aleppo there are four factories in which, under the supervision of deported Armenians, two thousand Armenian women are being employed under terrible conditions. The women are all deportees. One of them said to me: 'On a halt during our deportations I saw a *gendarme* bury a sick woman alive. Cold-blooded murders were an every-day occurrence. Our guards had orders to kill on the spot any one who lagged a pace behind on the journey. Often several were killed at once, and there was no separate grave for them—the bodies were just thrown into a ditch together and covered. It was all horrible to behold, but our eyes eventually became hardened to the sight.'
>
> "Bab, Messguene, and Zor are three places never to be forgotten by us Armenians. I have visited them. Do you know what happened there a few months since? By the order of Governor Afif, nearly one hundred thousand of my brothers were murdered, massacred by armed Circassians.
>
> "At Bosanti, I saw six railway-trucks of little Armenian children being dispatched 'to an unknown destination.' What had these little innocents done to offend? Was it the mere fact of being alive and children of our thrice unhappy race?"

The German soldiers that one sees around the stations in Armenia, he describes as "generally of a low type and not far behind the Turks in their disregard for the rights of our people":

> "Their cruelty is a little different from that of the Turk, but the difference is only one of kind. The Turk, for example, often respects certain things which we have learned to associate with our religious or racial beliefs; the German has no respect for anything, nothing is too sacred for his profane hands. The Turk frequently used to show some respect and deference to the upper-class Armenians, the educated people, regarding them as perhaps capable of being useful even in a Turkish dominion. The German, as soon as he arrived here, pointed out the educated Armenian as the most dangerous of all, and instigated the Turks into organizing a ruthless persecution of the intellectual classes of Armenians.
>
> "One day I walked from a place where thousands of innocent women, girls, and children were bivouacked, suffering nameless miseries. I walked away because I could not bear any more to gaze upon them, and I came to a hill where I saw a little child. I was in Turkish uniform. The child came near me and cried in Turkish: 'Give me for God's sake a piece of bread. For five days I have eaten nothing but this.' He pointed to some melon-skin that had been left lying on the road. I answered him in Armenian and the poor boy jumped up into my arms, saying: 'Art thou Armenian?' He remained there a minute uttering no other word. But I felt warm tears falling down my cheek.
>
> "The waters of the Euphrates, the sands of the deserts of Mesopotamia, are the graves of the whole Armenian nation. I can no longer weep. My tears have frozen in my eyes."

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

PHILLIPS, ANDOVER

Fuess, Claude M. An Old New England School. A History of Phillips Academy, Andover. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 548. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. Price, $4 net.

The series of histories of American universities, colleges, and academies now coming from the press is growing into a real and valuable contribution to the annals of the United States. This present volume, telling the story of Phillips Academy, Andover, takes us back to the sailing-ship *Arbella* which, in the year 1630, landed the Rev. George Phillips, of England, at Salem harbor. A near descendant of George Phillips, Samuel Phillips, Jr., in the midst of many municipal duties at Andover and important work on committees and in assemblies born of Revolutionary exigencies, in 1778 found time to bring his ideas regarding the establishment at Andover of a school of secondary education into actual expression. It was his enthusiasm and the money of his father and of his uncle, John Phillips, of Exeter, and later the added support of another uncle, William Phillips, of Boston, that made possible the founding and maintenance of the school at Andover. The founder was the embodiment of Puritan frugality, but he gave of what he possest liberally toward the fulfilment of his ideals.

The first principal of the academy, Dr. Eliphalet Pearson, was of the "old school" of masters who believed in teaching by terror. His methods did not "spare the rod," yet he was a man of exceptional ability and marked literary tastes, and his pupils—most of whom went to Harvard—made brilliant records. The second principal, Ebenezer Pemberton, was no less successful in his discipline, tho he was gifted with more tact. During his "régime" General Washington visited Andover, and a few years later several members of the Washington family were in attendance at the academy.

Phillips Academy was an endowed school and throughout its varied history, trying out the various schemes of education and administration of its successive heads, it rarely had to wait long for necessary funds to carry out the plans of expansion and development incident to its growth.

In several ways the school was unique among American institutions. It had been founded by strong adherents of the Calvinistic faith, and in 1808 Andover Theological Seminary was founded under the same board of trustees. The Seminary was the first institution in the United States founded solely for the training of clergymen. And in 1829 Andover witnessed the founding of Abbot Female Seminary (now Abbot Academy), the "first incorporated institution in the Commonwealth for the education of girls."

Samuel F. B. Morse and Oliver Wendell Holmes were of the alumni of Phillips Academy. Harriet Beecher Stowe lived several years at Andover, and—by way of further historical interest—"My Country, 'Tis of Thee," was written on Andover Hill.

The account of the growth of the academy reads much like the story of one of our colleges, which it increasingly follows in academic and athletic activities.

In deference to some hundreds of requests from subscribers in many parts of the country, we have decided to act as purchasing agents for any books reviewed in THE LITERARY DIGEST. *Orders for such books will hereafter be promptly filled on receipt of the purchase price, with the postage added, when required. Orders should be addrest to Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York City.*

The book is amply illustrated from old paintings and prints, and is indexed. For the alumni of Phillips Academy it will, needless to say, be a *sine qua non*, and for those not directly interested in the academy it affords a glimpse into those pioneer days of American institutions of learning that were over full of history "in the making."

OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Paris, William Francklyn (L.H.D.). Decorative Elements in Architecture. Random Observations on the Eternal Fitness of Things from a Decorative Point of View. Large 8vo, 99 plates, pp. 152. New York: John Lane Company. $5 net. Postage, 18 cents.

The meat of this volume is exprest in the alternative title, with the understanding that the word "Architecture" in the main title is not to be taken structurally. That is, the things dealt with are not the style or material of the building—external walls, columns, form, environment, and the like—but the applications and appliances, mainly of the interior—chests, chairs, sideboards, tapestry, latticework, screens, desks, paneling, windows, lanterns, knockers, and what not. It is a question of finish and furnishing, not of building proper. The thesis of Dr. Paris is not "art for art's sake," but "art in service to utility." A text abundantly supplied with amphorisms and splendid plates in half-tones supplement each other in developing this thesis. But the application of the art treated here is for the mansion, not the cottage. The first chapter is a plaint that "art" has become so largely an "investment" or a gamble, that one puts "twenty thousand on Moreau" as he would "ten dollars on the red," or as he might sell short on wheat. The "rescue" of undervalued art pieces is no longer a work of love, but a business. The rest of the letterprint is an expansion of the subtitle and illustrates the plates (reversing the usual habit, in which the plates illustrate the text). As a piece of book-making the work is altogether pleasing. Author and publisher have cooperated with the happiest effects. Large type, excellent paper, tasty binding and jacket, fine full-page reproductions (except in a few cases where the subject was too large for the page and dwarfing is the result) combine with sanity of discussion and discreetness in choice of objects help to make the volume useful as a guide and an ornament for table or library.

Bryan, William Jennings. Heart to Heart Appeals. Pp. 189. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1 net. Postage, 8 cents.

Under twenty-two headings, which range from "Government" through "Tariff," "Income Tax," "Money," "The Liquor Question," etc., to "Miscellaneous," there are gathered in this volume selections from the principal addresses delivered by Mr. Bryan during twenty-five prolific years of his career—from 1890 to 1916 inclusive. They afford many glimpses of history, with side-lights revealing a personality widely recognized as dominant and picturesque.

Fairbanks, Douglas. Laugh and Live. Illustrated. Pp. 190. New York: Britton Publishing Company. $1 net. Postage, 12 cents.

In these nineteen little essays a popular "star" of the "movies" seeks for his exuberant spirits a new outlet in print. His pages brim with common sense about such topics as "Building up a Personality," "Cleanliness of Body and Mind," "Physical and Mental Preparedness," and what he says is inspiring.

Morgan, James Morris. Recollections of a Rebel Reefer. With illustrations. Pp. xxii–491. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $3 net. Postage, 16 cents.

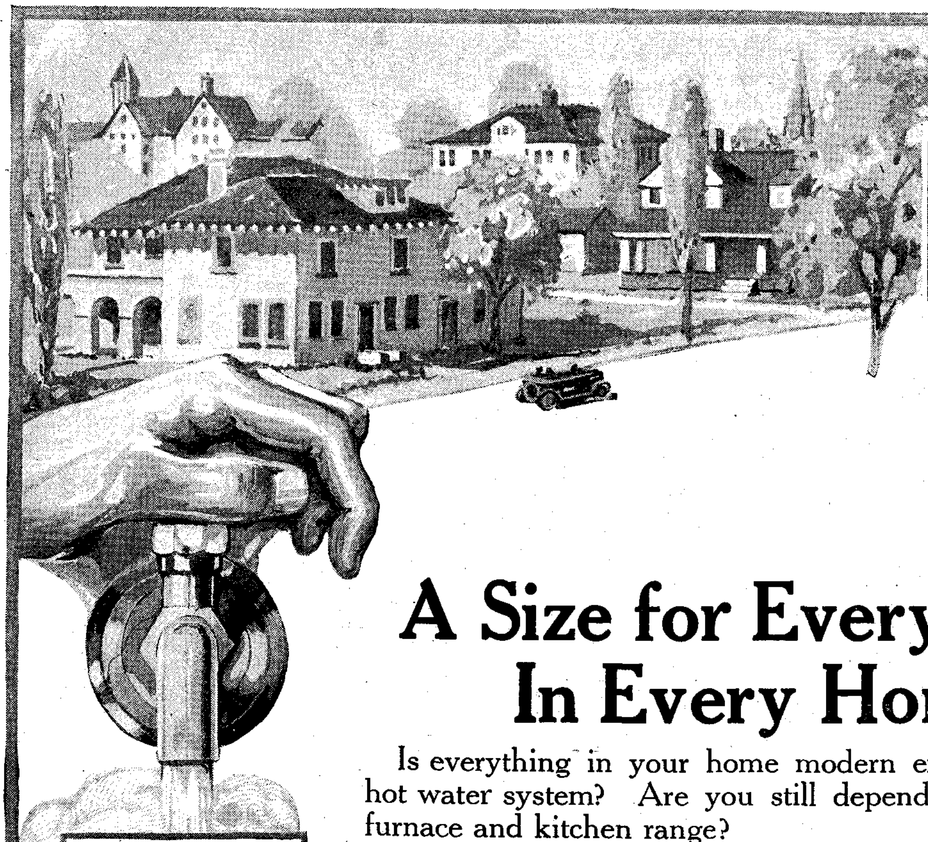
"Reefer," says *The New Standard Dictionary*, is a term "familiarly applied to midshipmen." Mr. Morgan became one of that class when only fifteen years old—a mere boy, indeed, and small for his age. Born in New Orleans in 1845, he studied for the Navy at Annapolis, but resigned to enter the Confederate service; and his experiences therein are by no means the least interesting part of a very entertaining autobiography. Before the War of Secession ended he had seen much of the sea, of England and France, and of the Confederacy affairs from the inside, being closely allied with people who were of the Southern administration, even with Jefferson Davis and his family. In these days of blockades, his chapters of blockade-running more than a half century ago, and of the privateering in which he had part, young as he was, will be read with avidity.

After the war, Mr. Morgan went to Egypt, where he held a commission in the Egyptian Army, and there, as earlier, adventures galore were his portion. On his return home he saw the South in all its vicissitudes of reconstruction, and himself had varied experiences as a planter and the political opponent of carpetbaggers, until he became an attaché of the United States Senate. In 1880 his old Annapolis classmate, Robley D. Evans, secured him a position in Mexico, and after some time he was made Consul-General to Australasia by President Cleveland.

Few men could possibly set down such a record of their activities as this book affords. Not every man would care to tell so freely all his escapades as Mr. Morgan has told his. Taken as a whole, his story may not inspire the reader to nobler ambitions or a loftier purpose, but it is a positive change from the customary "Recollections" and "Reminiscences" that so many have written, and it reads almost like a romance.

Myers, William Starr, Ph.D. [Editor]. The Mexican War. Diary of George B. McClellan. Pp. 97. Princeton: Princeton University Press. $1 net.

If there was any particular reason for the publication of this volume at this time, it may have been to show General McClellan's views of the volunteer army system when a very young man. Incidentally it reveals him as then "by nature happy-go-lucky, joyous, care-free, and almost irresponsible," as the Introduction says, with habits of speech and otherwise not always to his credit.



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For those who do not understand the operation of the HUMPHREY Gas Water Heater, we add a word of explanation.

The HUMPHREY is installed in the basement—out of the way. It is simply connected to the gas and water pipes. The tiny gas pilot is lit—then all is ready—the heater requiring no more care or attention.

Turning any hot water faucet automatically opens big Bunsen gas burners in the heater. The pilot light instantly ignites these and they in turn immediately heat the copper coils through which cold, fresh water is passing. This pours out of the faucet steaming hot—all within 15 seconds!

Turn off the faucet—gas shuts off at the burners—the pilot shrinks to a tiny spark again, and the expense is over.

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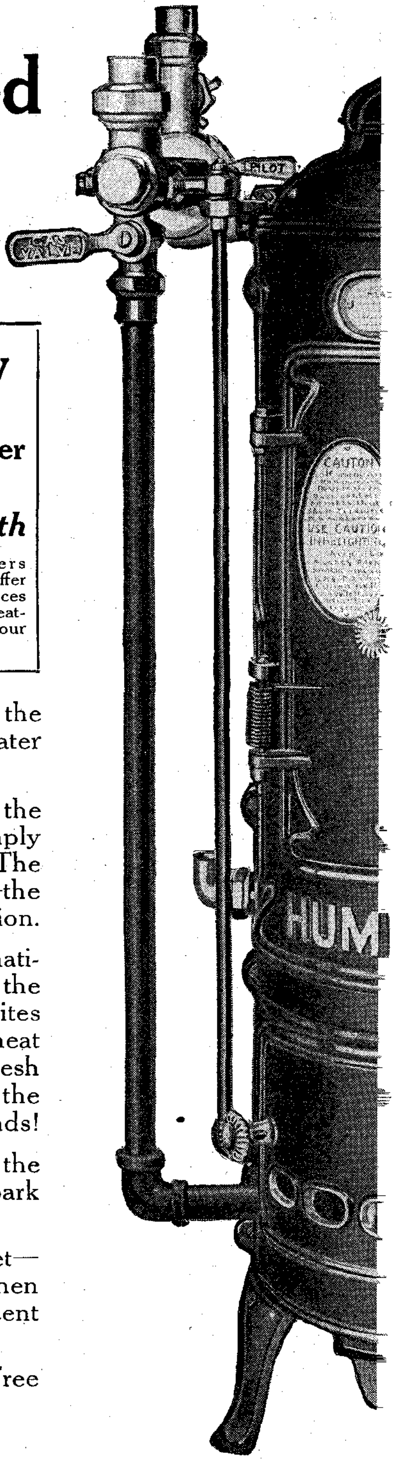

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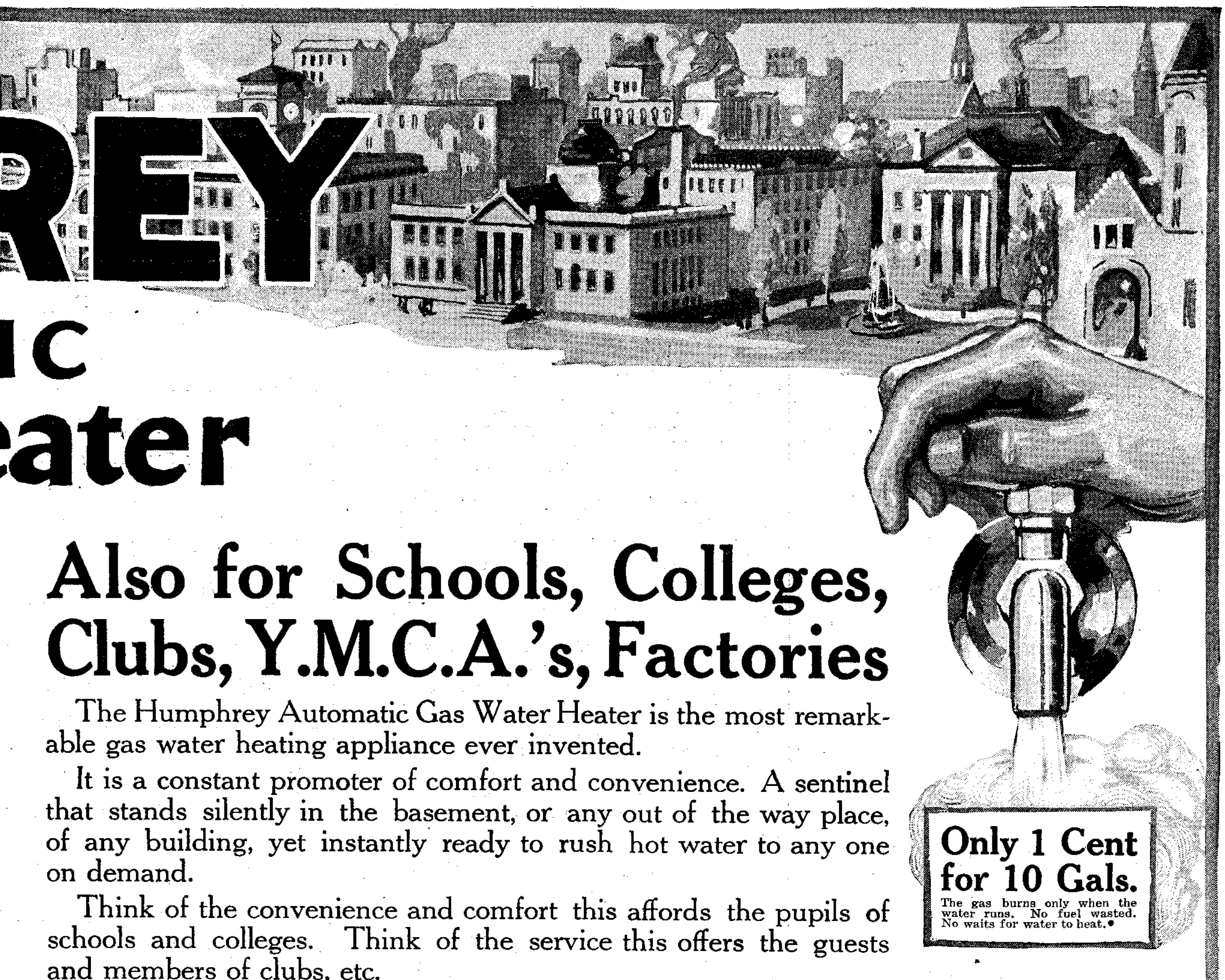

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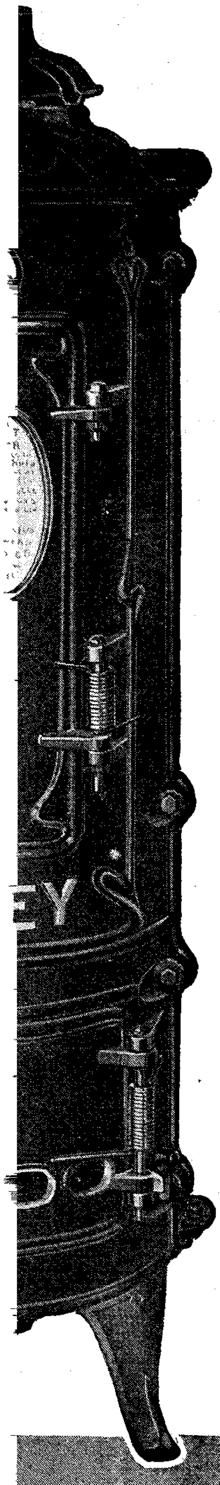

Also for Schools, Colleges, Clubs, Y.M.C.A.'s, Factories

The Humphrey Automatic Gas Water Heater is the most remarkable gas water heating appliance ever invented.

It is a constant promoter of comfort and convenience. A sentinel that stands silently in the basement, or any out of the way place, of any building, yet instantly ready to rush hot water to any one on demand.

Think of the convenience and comfort this affords the pupils of schools and colleges. Think of the service this offers the guests and members of clubs, etc.

Only 1 Cent for 10 Gals.

The gas burns only when the water runs. No fuel wasted. No waits for water to heat.

Hot water on tap—day and night—winter and summer—for every need—for every emergency—and all at the mere turn of a hot water faucet. The Humphrey is also particularly adapted for small hotels, restaurants, barber shops, garages, laundries, etc.

We invite correspondence from owners, superintendents, or managers of such institutions regarding the size of Humphrey Automatic Gas Water Heater to suit their requirements. Also our Service Department desires to co-operate with—

Architects, Contractors and Builders

The Humphrey has been developed to meet the hot water needs of every one, and our recommendations will aid in solving many problems of hot water supply.

For hot water service, gas and a Humphrey Gas Water Heater are unequalled. Gas-heated water costs something, of course. But, gallon for gallon, it costs less than if heated by coal, wood or any other means. While the service is so superior that there is no comparison.

Easy to Install

The Humphrey Automatic Gas Water Heater consists of a cast iron shell, made with double walls to prevent heat losses. This shell incloses a long seamless copper coil with Burner underneath—also a Pilot or Sub-Burner, to light the main burner—an Automatic Valve to turn on and off the gas and water, and an automatic device which regulates the temperature and saves gas. The heater is connected to the gas and water pipes in the basement.

Some Exclusive Features

1. **Burner.** Patented spout flame burner produces 100 per cent heat from gas burned. Positively does not "flash back" or corrode and clog up.
2. **Pilot.** Patented flash construction, burns least gas and will not go out. Semi-Bunsen flame prevents sooting up of heating coils.
3. **Automatic Valve.** Is in logical position at top of heater. Most accessible for both installation and adjustment.
4. **Self-Cleaning Water Valve.** The water valve is arranged to wash itself free of any possible sediment by its own action—insures free and sure valve operation.
5. **Drain Cock.** Large drain cock is provided for cleaning or draining copper coils.
6. **Gas Shut-Offs.** For both pilot and main burner gas. Always there—no extra cost.
7. **Unions.** Brass Unions for water connection and iron for gas connection are furnished with every heater.

Write for Details

regarding installation of Humphrey Gas Water Heaters in any type of building. Mention number of faucets, number of rooms and approximate amount of water to be used daily.

Our Service Department is at your service. Please call upon it for any information.

Send Now!

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Kalamazoo, Mich.

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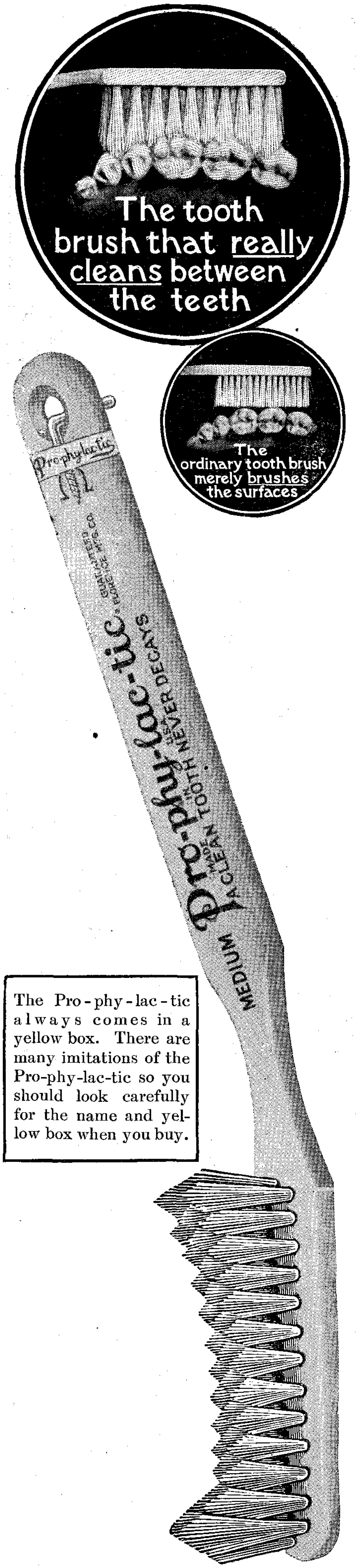
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MEDIUM

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CURRENT POETRY

A LONG poem in rimed couplets is not necessarily monotonous. If the ideas be original and the phrasing graceful, then the succession of couplets may be a charming and refreshing thing. We find a new proof of this in the current issue of the London *Poetry Review*. The author of this poem has made a most gay and springlike sketch; he has the gift of reproducing sights and sounds beautifully, and he manages his strict form admirably. The ingenious introduction of a feminine rime now and then helps to vary the music.

SPRINGTIME IN COOKHAM DEAN

By Cecil Roberts

How marvelous and fair a thing
It is to see an English Spring
He can not know who has not seen
The cherry-trees at Cookham Dean,
Who has not seen the blossom lie
Like snowdrifts 'gainst a cloudless sky
And found the beauty of the way
Through woodlands odorous with may.
It is a rare, a holy sight
To see the hills with blossom white,
To feel the air about one flowing
With the silent rapture growing
In the hidden heart of things
That yearn, that flower, put forth wings
And show their splendors one by one
Beneath the all-rejoicing sun.

Perhaps the joy of all the earth
Moved through us on that day of mirth
When in the morning air we trod
Hills sacred to the woodland god,
And heard behind us as we ran
The laughter of a hidden Pan
Who dropt his flute because he heard
The artless cadence of a bird;
And we, who love the southern sky,
One moment ceased to wonder why
A poet in his exile cried
To see an English Spring, and sighed
Because a chaffinch from the bough
Sings and shakes the blossom now.
For who would sigh for southern skies
Who once had seen the paradise
Of this new Eden where the flowers
Drench the woods with odorous showers
And give delight till the sense sickens
With the rapture that it quickens?
This heaven where petals fall as stars,
This paradise where Beauty bars
Its petaled, white, inviolable portals
'Gainst the clamoring of mortals,
And from green altars in dim shrines
Calls to the shriven soul that pines
For leafy solitude, and prayer
That whispers through the branches there.

When Spring, in her ascension, fills
The chalice of the sacred hills
With blossoms like the driven snow,
And longing takes the heart, then go
On pilgrimage to Cookham Dean,
And through dim aisles of shadowed green,
Diapered with the light that trembles
Round each tree till it resembles
A maiden letting fall her hair
In cataracts of gold—draw near
The secret that brings Englishmen,
Faithful through exile, home again,
And watch the wonder of the morn
And hear the lark, with wings upborne
In the cloudless empyrean,
Pour his lucent, quenchless pæan;
Or feel the quickened senses start
In rapture at the artless art
Of orchards all in blossom showing
Against the blue of heaven glowing
Through its depths of luminous light.

Then from the windy woodland height
Through dim ravines, where tall trees wait
For day's decline to gild their state
And thrill them with caressing fingers
Of the sun-god whose touch lingers
Upon their limbs—by paths that wind
Into the valley go—and find
The village by the water's edge
And listen to the rustling sedge
That by the churchyard whispers; go—
For whosoever has not seen
The cherry-trees at Cookham Dean,
Who has not roamed its hills and found
Delight in that enchanted ground,
He can not know, he can not tell,
Where Spring performs her miracle.

Of widely varying theme and measure, these two war-poems are akin in the note of spiritual glory they sound. The sonnet is taken from *The Atlantic Monthly*.

THE DEAD

By Sigourney Thayer

I feared the lonely dead, so old were they,—
Decrepit, tired beings, ghastly white,
With withered breasts and eyes devoid of sight,
Forever mute beneath the sodden clay;
I feared the lonely dead, and turned away
From thoughts of somber death and endless night;
Thus, through the dismal hours I longed for light
To drive my utter hopelessness away.

But now my nights are filled with flowered dreams
Of singing warriors, beautiful and young;
Strong men and boys within whose eyes there gleams
The triumph song of worlds unknown, unsung;
Grim death has vanished, leaving in its stead
The shining glory of the living dead.

And this ringing song appears in *Scribner's Magazine*.

CUIRASSIERS OF FRANCE

By Thomas Jeffries Betts

[Owing to changed war-conditions, the crack cavalry corps of the European nations have been in large measure dismounted and sent to the trenches to act as infantry.]

We Cuirassiers of France!
Oh, the bugles would bray as we cantered by,
With our bridles low and our sabers high,
With our black plumes flaunting to the sky
From the tips of our helms, with our plates aglance.
And our hope was an open plain and free,
With the squadron thundering knee to knee;
Of the swish of our keen, straight swords dreamed we,
We Cuirassiers of France.

We Cuirassiers of France!
A burrow worms through our chosen plain.
Unmailed, we hold it, nor count it vain
That the squadron drop, if the ditch remain
As the boundary-line of our French advance.
But beyond our dream ourselves we see,
Tho our harness rust for a mockery,
Of the steel they took from our backs are we,
We, the Cuirasse of France!

WARNING!

BEWARE OF SUBSCRIPTION SWINDLERS!

Swindlers are at work throughout the country soliciting subscriptions for popular periodicals. We urge that no money be paid to strangers even tho they exhibit printed matter apparently authorizing them to represent us, and especially when they offer cut rates or a bonus. The Literary Digest mailing list showing dates of expiration of subscriptions is never given out to any one for collection of renewals. Better send subscriptions direct, or postpone giving your order until you can make inquiry. If you have reason to suspect that the members of your community are being swindled, notify your chief of police or sheriff, and the publishers, and arrange another interview with the agent at which you can take such action jointly as may seem proper.

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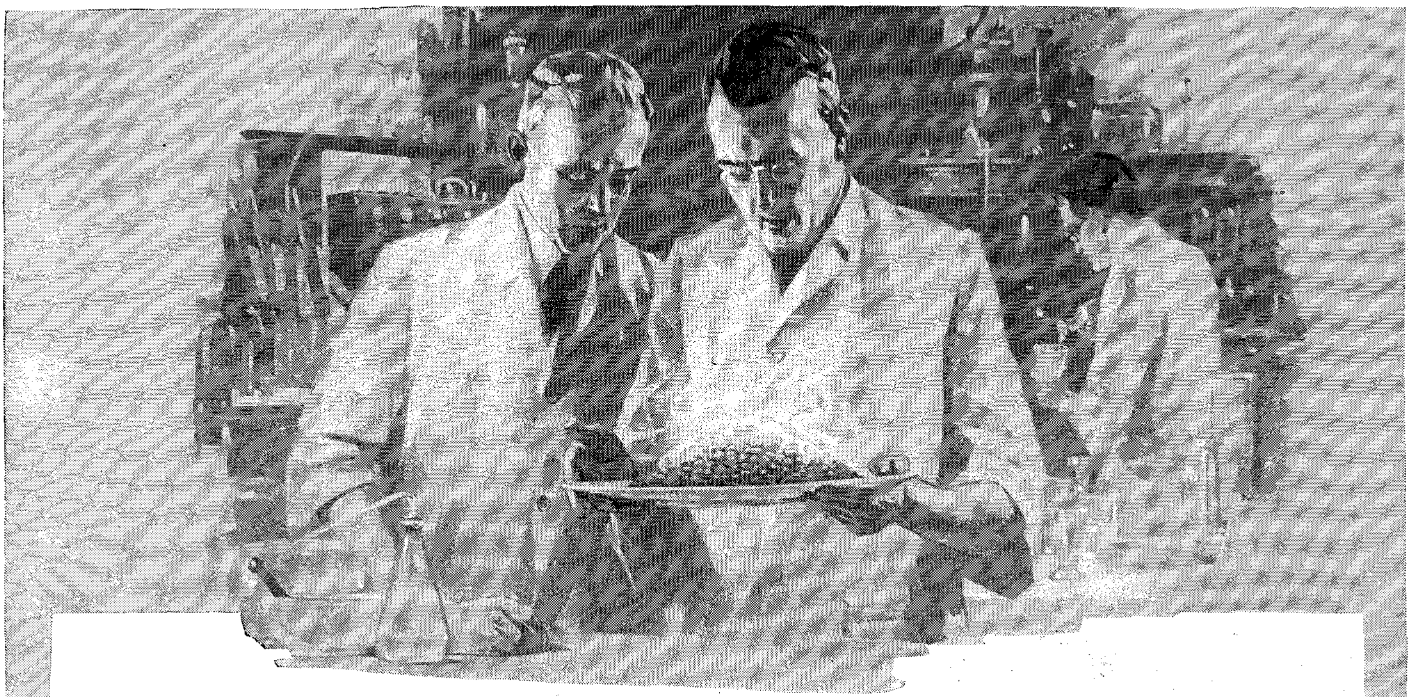


Scientific Cookery

This Is Something You Should Know

THE Van Camp kitchens, for many years, were famed for their master chefs. So our patrons know the best results of old-time cooking methods. Then we added cooking experts, college-trained. Men who know food chemistry, dietetics and hygiene. And Van Camp products nowadays show their marvelous results.

Instead of recipes, we use elaborate formulas. Each covers pages of the most exacting details.

Sometimes a thousand tests are made to get an ideal flavor. Every step and blend is carefully recorded. So, when the perfect dish is once attained, every after dish is like it.

Materials are chosen by analysis. Seeds and soils are studied. We get the last extreme of quality and flavor. For instance, all our butter is made where pastures are at their best.

The result is dishes which excel any like creations. Each is a masterpiece of flavor, quality and cookery. And each will be a revelation to you.

Baked Pork and Beans As They Should Be

Our best example of this new-day cookery is Van Camp's Pork and Beans. Under former methods that dish made these kitchens famous. But scientific cookery gave it multiplied delights.

The beans are grown on studied soils. Each lot is analyzed before we start to cook. They are cooked in water freed from minerals, for minerals toughen beans. They are baked in steam ovens, so hours of fierce heat don't crisp them.

They are baked with a sauce which is the final result of testing 856 formulas. They are baked until laboratory tests prove that every granule is digestible. Yet they come to you uncrisped and unbroken, nut-like, mealy, whole.

Please try this dish. Every detail will delight you. Let it show you what these modern methods mean.

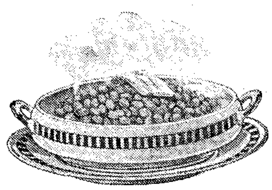
VAN CAMP'S

PORK & BEANS BAKED WITH TOMATO SAUCE

Also Baked Without the Sauce

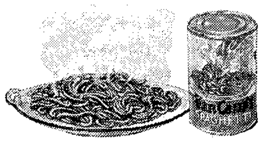
THREE SIZES

Prepared in the Van Camp Kitchens at Indianapolis



Van Camp's
Pork and Beans

It will change your whole conception of this ever-welcome dish.



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Van Camp's
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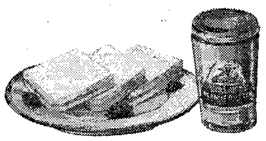

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7—Saves gasoline.
8—Prolongs life of car.
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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

ERZBERGER AND HIS DOVE OF PEACE

NO man could have watched with keener interest than Mathias Erzberger the uncertain flight of the peace-dove released by Pope Benedict to seek for an olive-branch above the war-troubled waters of Europe. For it was the same dove—more carefully preened for its wider world-flight—that Erzberger had turned loose in the Reichstag, and which battered its pinions against the German legislative walls, sending cold chills up and down the Teutonic vertebræ of the Kaiser. Erzberger then tucked his unwelcome bird under his arm and hied himself to Switzerland, and the dove was next seen winging its way from the Vatican. For Erzberger is as persistent for peace—German peace—as he is in everything else in life in which he interests himself. Here is a picture of the leader of the Liberals of the Catholic Centrist party in the Reichstag as drawn by James Walter Smith in the Boston *Transcript:*

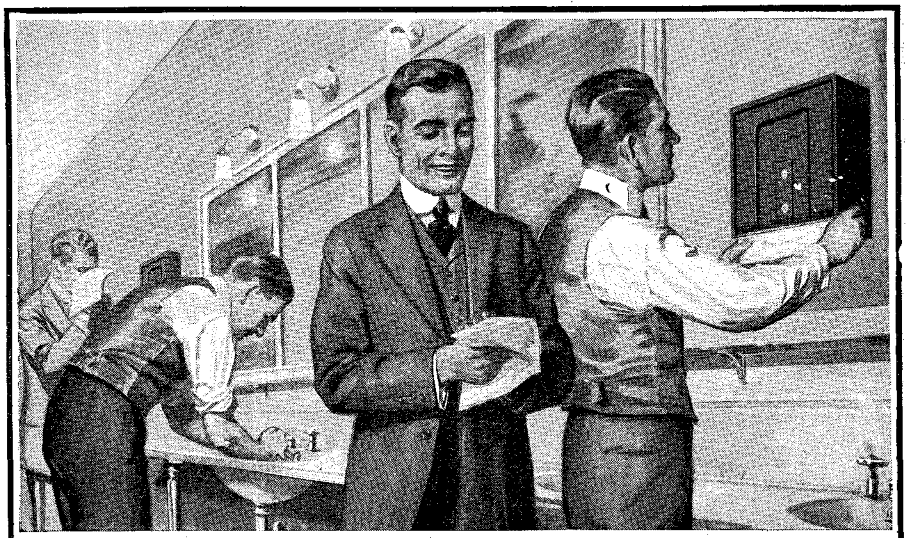
Erzberger, the man who in a single speech has shaken a throne, toppled a chancellor over, ousted blundering bureaucrats from office, and opened the way to a new and people-owned Germany, is a short, fat, bull-necked, forceful, obstinate politician. Just a politician—not a statesman. There is not a sign of constructive statesmanship in anything he has ever written or said or done. In the Reichstag and out, during his political life, he has talked and talked. They say he has made more speeches in the Reichstag, and longer ones, than any other member. His colleagues have tired of listening to him, and go to sleep when he gets on his feet. But this last speech has wakened everybody. Erzberger, the bore, goes to Stockholm, hears what the world is saying, comes back, and tells the story. Result—a political circus of the first magnitude. Erzberger himself performs the star stunt with a mighty flopover. He eclipses, temporarily, Bethmann's hitherto unparalleled and world-stirring tight-wire act over the whirlpool of indecision. He relegates Scheidemann and his somersault to the limbo of back numbers, and sends Zimmermann, the Mexican lariat-thrower, to his political death. Impassioned scenes take place in hidden chambers. The Kaiser shivers, the son hurries to Berlin. The world is agog for news. Has the debacle come? Have time and the man met at last? Is Erzberger the savior of the Fatherland? All these questions, and more—all this hurry-scurry and change—because of a single momentous and timely speech.

A quick answer may be given to the questions. The debacle has not come. It is merely beginning. Erzberger is not a savior. Saviors are men of imagination. As a rule, they do not scrap their previous beliefs. Erzberger does. He has astounded all who know his attitude on the war by his adoption of the "no annexation—no indemnities" cry. He has played fast and loose with the "forward" crowd. He has palliated the atrocities of the sword and the submarine. He has given the support of his party to the demand for blood-moneys. He has followed with the others in their vain attempt at a world-hegemony. And now, when the handwriting is off the wall, and the people are pressing for relief from their burdens and recognition of their rights, he simply turns his principles upside down. That explains the fury which his speech has caused, and the obloquy under which his name in some political circles in Berlin is at present hidden.

It would mean a pleasure to say a pleasanter word about Erzberger, but so far as the facts of his political career are concerned there is nothing in them to warrant the belief that a really great man has risen in Germany. If he were not the slogging, painstaking, shrewd, and time-serving politician that he is, and had a little vision, one could speak more kindly of him. As for time and the man—well, Erzberger certainly seized the right opportunity to advance his own political prospects and that of his party. He made himself the spokesman of a people, not wholly, it seems to me, because he felt that what they wanted was right, but rather because he wanted to be with the crowd.

Erzberger is forty-two, a native of Buttenhausen in Wurttemberg, and a man who has made his way up from very mean surroundings. He was the son of a poor tailor who could not afford to send him to college. A well-to-do friend came to his relief, paid the boy's bills at Freiburg, and gave him his chance in life. Erzberger made a specialty of political law and economy at the Swiss University and then went back to Wurttemberg as a teacher. It was at this time—the early nineties—that the Christian labor-union movement was beginning to make history, and Erzberger took a very active part in that movement. He was really more of a Socialist during this period of his development than a "Clerical"—so much so, in fact, that in 1897 he was a delegate to the international congress at Zurich. After this he became connected with several organizations of a social-political nature, and began to gain notice as a powerful public speaker. He was a member of the "St. Augustin Society for the Protection of Catholic Germany" and exerted considerable influence on the doings of that organization. When he abandoned his Socialistic creed and became an active supporter of Centrum policies I do not know, but in 1903, when he won his election to the Reichstag, he entered that body as a Centrist, and has ever since been looked upon as one of the brainiest members of the Catholic party. He is one of a group inside a group who are known as "the new men of the Center."

To explain what this means I need only say that the present Center party in the Reichstag differs greatly from that Center party which was so famous in the days of Bismarck and Windthorst. The *Kulturkampf* has disappeared as an issue, the old leaders are dead, and the Center party has, to a great extent, become nationalist. Its objects are no longer strictly religious—the protection of Catholic interests, to modify it a little—but politically German, in the national sense of the word. Thus it has happened that, whereas a few old fogies among the nobility and wealthy landed gentry still cling to their old Centrist notions, a large and progressive group has been developing on new and broader lines. These men are the "new men of the



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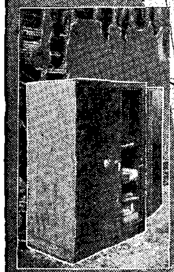

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Center," and Erzberger, who is a born politician and opportunist, is the leader of that group. It is wrong to call him—as he has been frequently called during the past week—"the leader of the Center." He is strictly the leader of the Liberal Centrists. The reactionaries in his party are under the leadership of Dr. Spahn, the veteran successor of Windthorst.

The above explanation is necessary, perhaps, to make clear the nature of Erzberger's recent demands on the Chancellor for "no annexation—no indemnity declaration." We are led to believe that this demand was made on behalf of the whole Center party. As a matter of fact, it was not, but was made on behalf of the Liberal Centrists, and "off Erzberger's own bat," so to speak. That the whole Center party has since officially approved Erzberger's action is proof that he did not represent his whole party when he made his speech. What he did represent—and this is a point of some importance—was the 180,000 members of the Christian labor-unions in Germany. These people, who exercise a large and growing power, want the war to end, and Erzberger, their spokesman in the Reichstag, at their behest, put the whole thing "up to" the Chancellor, on the grounds we know.

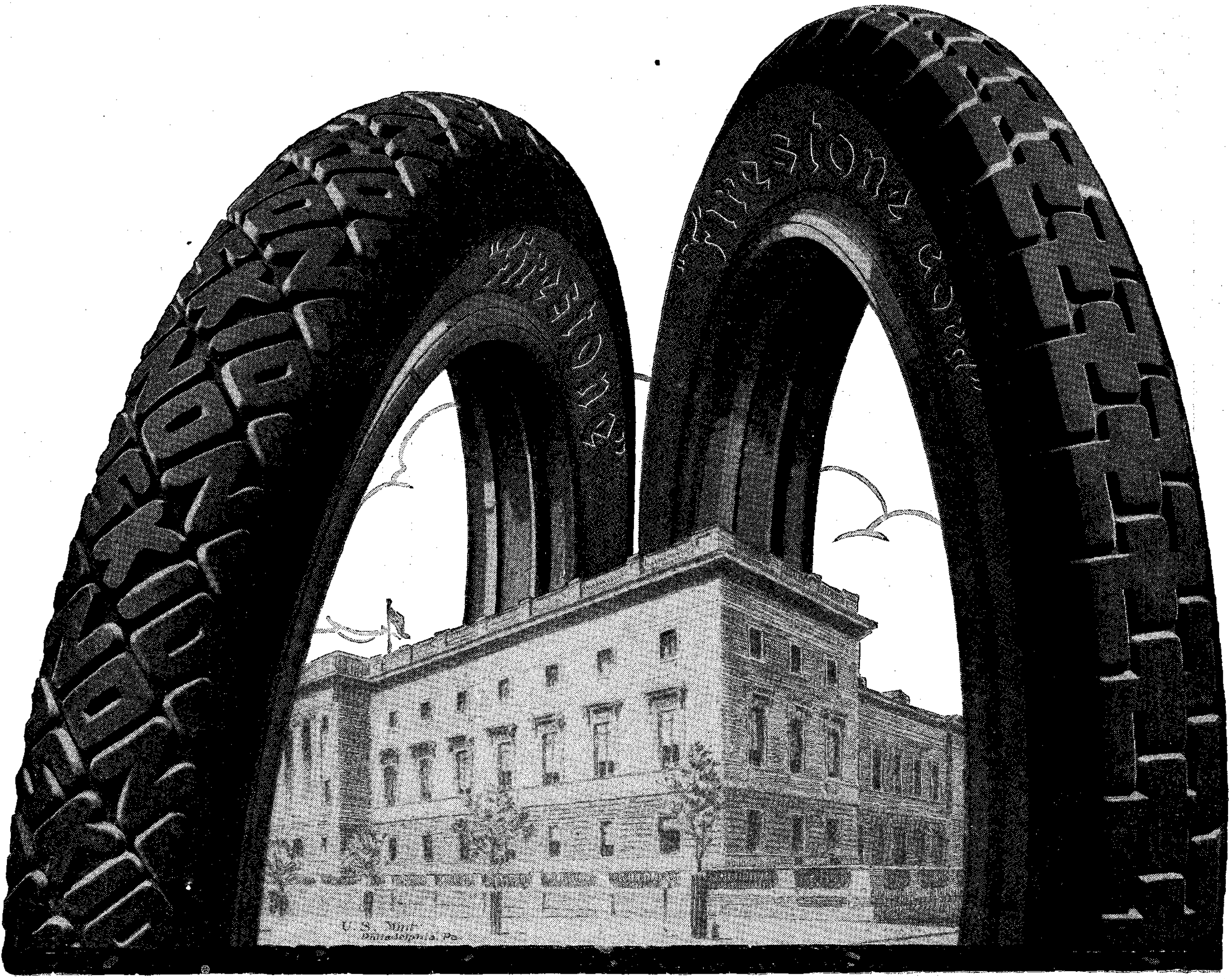
There is no doubt that party politics, and the desire to wring concessions to the people from the governing power, is at the root of the Chancellor's troubles. Erzberger is enough of a politician to take advantage of his opportunities, even if he has to eat his words to do it. This is not the first time he has opposed Bethmann, but it is the first time he has deliberately and violently overturned his principles, and turned down his friends. It must have been gall and wormwood to the doughty Centrist to plead "no annexation" when up to the very moment of his amazing flopover he was looked up to as one of the soundest supporters of conquest and indemnities. More than this, he has been a strong advocate of the policy of unscrupulous warfare as a means of bringing the war of conquest to a prompt conclusion. Was it not he who wrote in the Berlin *Tag* that "the more pitiless and cruel war is the more humane it is, because it is then more quickly brought to a satisfactory end?" Was it not he who, in the same paper, expanded this Teutonic thought by saying that "in warfare the greatest absence of scruples, if one sets about the matter intelligently, coincides, in reality, with the greatest humanity. When we are in a position to wipe out London by a method in our possession, it is more humane to do so than to allow a single one of our German comrades to shed his blood on the field of battle, for so radical a cure would bring about peace as quickly as possible. Hesitation, temporizing, sentimentality, and consideration are unpardonable weaknesses. A decided, unscrupulous action—a display of efficiency—and victory follows."

Yes, Erzberger said these things, and must be judged by them. He must also be blamed for deceiving the Belgian people—deliberately or not, I have no means of telling—before the war began. He had made a speech on the German attitude toward Belgium, in which (August, 1913) he strongly declared that Germany had no evil designs on her little neighbor. The following comment on this declaration from the *Journal de Bruxelles* will show what Erzberger said: "Herr Erzberger," says the *Journal*, "gives us his word of honor, making his veracity as a Catholic a case of conscience, that even in the most secret communications . . . there has never been any question of invading Belgium, nor of menacing in any manner the security of her territory. . . . Neither the German Government nor the military authorities have in any degree . . . allowed any infringement whatever of the duties imposed upon Germany by treaty to enter into their plans . . . Belgium can always count on the faithful sympathies of the German Catholics; she can also count on the party of the Center in the Reichstag, which strives to insure that international engagements shall be respected."

It was with some surprize that the Belgian Catholics woke up a year later to find their country under German heels. Erzberger's words happened to be remembered by a good old Catholic in the neighboring Luxemburg, and this man—now celebrated as Mr. Emile Pruem, the author of the famous "open letter" to Erzberger—took occasion to bring the Centrist leader to task. In one of the local papers appeared a long communication calling upon Erzberger, not as an individual, but as a leader of German Catholics, to show how the atrocities which had been committed in Belgium and elsewhere accorded with Catholic beliefs and with the policies of Pope Benedict and his cardinals. It was a swingeing exposure of Erzberger's party activities, and it roused wide excitement in all Catholic circles. No reply, however, was received from Berlin. When published in pamphlet form, the document was supprest, its publication in Germany prohibited, and Mr. Pruem is now serving three years' imprisonment for his folly.

One passage from Pruem's pamphlet may be quoted. It is in reply to Erzberger's previously quoted remarks on the humaneness of a cruel and pitiless war. "Thus," says the old Luxemburg burgomaster, "you express the desire to see London completely annihilated, if only such a thing were possible. To your thinking nothing and no one should be spared—neither women nor children, nor the aged, nor public buildings, nor private dwellings, nor any other kind of property. All may be destroyed, providing victory is achieved. And after this you would still pass for a Catholic—for the representative and leader of the German Catholics, in a party which, to be sure, is 'interconfessional.' "

Erzberger has made a special study of colonization, has written extensively on the subject, and, in the Reichstag debates, has never failed, when speaking on it, to receive the respect due to authoritative knowledge. A believer in expansion, he has, nevertheless, been compelled to make frequent protest against the colonizing methods pursued by the Government, and, as a leading member of the Clerical party, has often rebelled against the heavy expenditures involved. At times his criticisms have been unsparing, and many a would-be Cromer has withered under the hot whip-lash of his tongue. It was Erzberger who, in 1906, exposed the maladministration which had been going on in German Southwest Africa and other colonies, and gave Berlin a scandal which still lingers, malodorously, in the public knowledge. The revelations of mismanagement and brutalities were almost on a par with those which marked the rule of the late



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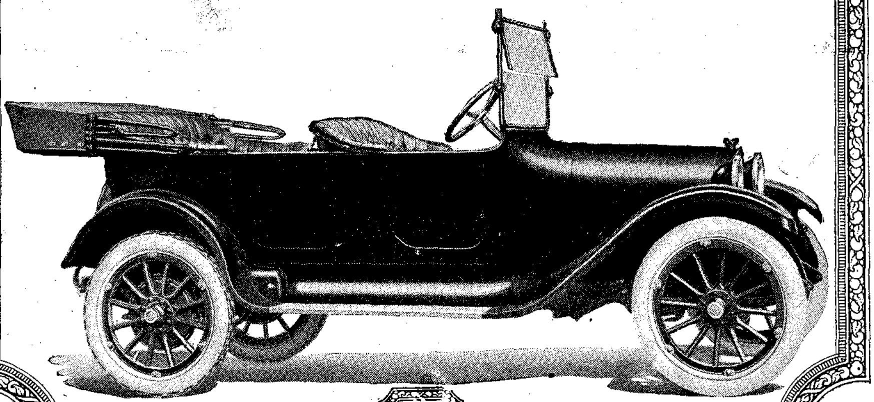

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King Leopold of Belgium in the Kongo. With an indisputable mass of damning facts in his wallet Erzberger went to the very bottom of things, with the result that a pretty clean sweep took place, and German colonial administration emerged the better for the thorough overhauling.

No one denies to Erzberger the full credit for his services in this matter. It was a great work, and had great results. But it must be said that our Centrist crusader did not come through without suffering some loss in personal reputation. Two little incidents may be recalled here to show that Erzberger's reliability is not impeccable, and that, in making his exposures, he was looking for personal advancement. The first incident occurred in September, 1906. Erzberger, it seems, had made a statement in his testimony before an examining commission that two Berlin journals had been paid to write articles favorable to the Kongo State. He was challenged later to give the names of the incriminated papers, whereupon he blandly said that he had never made any inquiries into the matter. All he had learned, he said, was that two journals which had violently attacked him had received the subsidies. He had made his statement public in order to protect himself against malicious attacks. "Those who desire to know more," he remarked, "ought to apply to the Kongo State!"

This, of course, was sheer "crawl." It is rather characteristic of Erzberger's methods. The other incident occurred in the following year, when the Centrist leader was sued for libel in a pamphlet which he had published on colonial administration. In this pamphlet he had accused a number of well-known people with having enriched themselves at the expense of the nation by forming companies for the purchase and sale of land in the colonies. Some of these men were guilty enough to take no notice of the charge, but there was one—a certain Herr von Bennigsen, son of a late National Liberal leader and former colonial governor—who carried the matter into court. The action was tried by the Central Civil Court in Berlin. Bennigsen proved his case to the complete satisfaction of all, and Erzberger was sentenced to a week's imprisonment. What made it bad for Erzberger's reputation was that the judge didn't give him the option of a fine, and boldly announced his belief that, in writing his pamphlet, Erzberger had "desired to create a sensation in order to assist his candidature at the elections."

Erzberger is a writer of great force. His scope is wide and his command of statistics remarkable. He is thoroughly at home in any subject connected with the Church, sociology, finance, or colonization, and his contributions on these topics are always marked by directness in presentation of facts and perfect lucidity in argument. He is a busy pamphleteer and a regular contributor to the clerical press. In addition to his own writings he exercises editorial supervision, in an office of capacity, over all the party propaganda, correspondence, etc., which appear in the clerical newspapers and other clerical journals. In other words, he is the press censor of the Center. Just before the war Erzberger was very active in his writings on financial matters and produced several noteworthy statistical books examining the increasing expenditures on army and navy.

Like nearly all corpulent men, Erzberger has a sense of humor. This was put to the test in December, 1912, when Bethmann made his disappointing speech on the Balkan crisis. After the Chancellor had finished, the debate resolved itself into a passage at arms between the Socialist Ledebour, who complained of Bethmann's "empty words," and Erzberger, who supported Dr. Spahn, the Center leader, in his commendation of the Chancellor. This made Ledebour very angry, whereupon he pointed his sarcastic finger at "Fatty" Erzberger and accused him of being a candidate for the Albanian crown. Erzberger, unabashed by the laughter, took it in good part, and promptly offered to Herr Ledebour the position of court fool!

J. M. de Beaufort tells of an interview with Erzberger, after the Emperor had signed the blockade bill. Erzberger is said to have played an important part in convincing the Kaiser of its advisability. At the close of the interview Erzberger stopt in front of Mr. de Beaufort and said solemnly:

"Always remember our good old German motto: We Germans fear God, but nothing else in the world!"

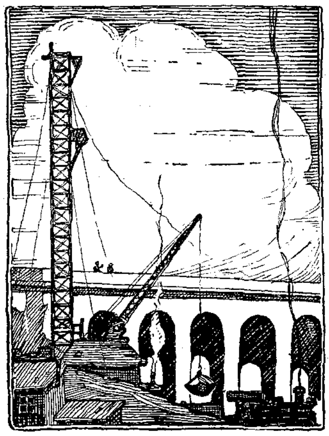
ROOT SLEPT WHILE ANARCHIST RAVED

MRS. GREGORY MASON, wife of the managing editor of the Tokyo *Advertiser*, describes one of the attempts to wreck the train on which Elihu Root and the commission from the United States were traveling in Russia. Through the wild harangue of an anarchist, previous to the threatened destruction of the special, Mr. Root slept peacefully, and was only roused when several flaming cars were turned into the track to the windward of his sleeper. Even then he stood calmly on the platform until the engineer ran the train five miles out into the country to escape the blazing cars. Mrs. Mason wrote the story for her husband's newspaper. It is reprinted in the New York *Evening Post*, and in its details gives a woman's impression of the sentiment among the workmen and soldiers in Russia at that time. She says:

The Root special train left Petrograd Monday evening, July 9. The regular Siberian express, on which I traveled, left Petrograd the evening of the following day. On Wednesday, from trains coming toward Petrograd, we heard rumors that an attempt had been made to destroy the Root train, but we gave these reports scant credence, as Russia now is full of all sorts of horrible rumors. But awakening in my compartment Thursday morning at Vyatka I heard the well-known voices of Commissioner Charles Edward Russell and Major Stanley Washburn under my window. They were talking to some one on our train:

"Yes, the bridge is down," Washburn was saying, "they tried to burn it under us, but they didn't time it right. Still, they've already forced us to stay twenty-four hours in this dirty place."

I drest as quickly as possible and hurried out to see Basil Miles exercising



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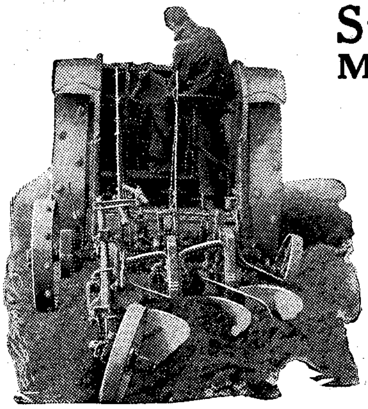

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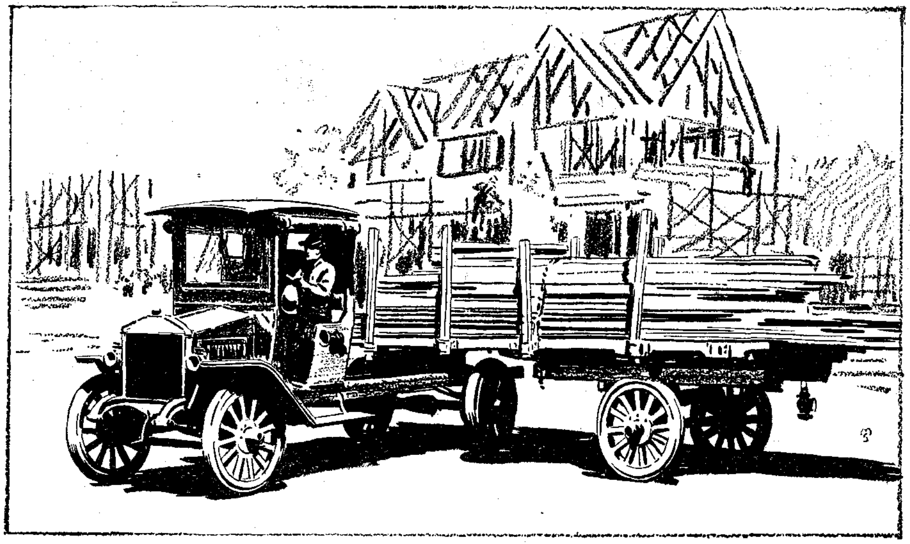

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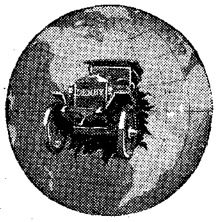

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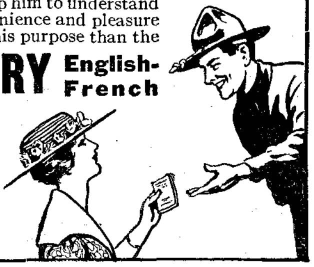


his two Russian wolfhounds which created such a sensation when he housed them in the Czar's Winter Palace. General Scott and Colonel Mott were walking up and down the track looking for defective rails, entirely oblivious of the mob of Russian soldiers, who, only a few feet away, were applauding a denunciation of Americans by an anarchist perched on a pile of ties.

Colonel Chubukoff, the new military attaché to the United States, was rushing about trying to verify the report that the plot to burn the bridge had been formed by a Russian officer in the pay of Germany. All the Russians in sight were wildly excited, shouting at each other to kill the anarchists or to kill the *bourgeois*, as the case happened to be. It looked as if there would be a fight between the Russian passengers on our train, among whom were several officers, and the soldiers of the garrison of Vyatka reenforced by socialistic workmen.

The coolest man for miles around apparently was Senator Root, who was fast asleep in his car, with some of his staff on guard. The Senator had had his excitement the day before, and was thoroughly tired out. The purple silk curtains in his car were all drawn. The whole train of eight cars was most luxurious, having been in former days the private train of Nicholas II.

Several Russian officers from our train became indignant at the third or fourth repetition of the remark that the war was for capital and that they should fight, not Germans, but capitalists. The officers shouldered into the anarchistic audience crying "Shame! Shame!" The soldiers turned on them angrily, and it looked as if the officers were in for a bad beating when there was a diversion.

"Fire! fire!" some one cried, "the *bolsheviki* (anarchists) have set the town on fire."

Sure enough, a cloud of black smoke was pouring out of a gigantic freight-storehouse which was situated in the middle of the train-yard with tracks on each side of it.

Waiters and trainmen from our train and from the Root train carried buckets of water from these trains and from the station in an attempt to put out the blaze. Their efforts were pathetically futile. The fire soon spread to three passenger-trains that were on the tracks near the warehouse, and to a number of scattered freight-cars.

Ostensibly trying to remove these cars from danger, but really in the attempt to carry the fire to the Root train, a number of soldiers and workmen pushed several of the blazing cars down the tracks just to windward of the Root train, so that the high breeze drove the flames directly against the cars carrying the American mission. Only the prompt action of the engineer of Senator Root's train saved it from catastrophe. He backed the train away from the blazing cars and did not stop until he was five miles out in the country.

The explanation which was given us by the railroad officials at the station and by the militia of Vyatka was that the fire had been started by the same miscreants who had burned the bridge. It seems that parallel to the wooden bridge which was destroyed was a stone bridge just being completed. When the anarchists learned that work on this had been so speeded up that it would provide an avenue of escape for the Americans within a few hours they decided on a last desperate measure and set fire to the store-house. If they had been efficient they would have made a good job in the first place, by destroying both bridges.

At length, a few hours after this second fire, this stone bridge was ready for use. The conductor of Senator Root's train ordered his engineer to proceed, and our train was about to follow when there was a protest from the soldiers of several troop-trains which had pulled into Vyatka during the long cessation of traffic. These soldiers, who were riding in freight-cars, were on their way to their homes in Siberia, having had enough of war. They said that it was an outrage to suggest that trains carrying American capitalists and Russian *bourgeois* should precede them, the real lords of Russia, so the American mission was forced to submit to another considerable delay while the Russian Army proceeded on to the rear.

Of course, the noise and excitement which had ensued when the warehouse fire was discovered had awakened Senator Root, and throughout the trying moments when the blazing cars were being sent down the tracks against his train he was on the platform, calm as could be, and his face a perfect study.

The other members of the American party, who had been calm enough until the second attempt to endanger their lives, were now visibly boiling with rage and excitement.

When the Root train finally got under way it pulled out ahead of the Siberian express, and we never overtook it, but we heard it was two days behind time at Vladivostok. Altho our train made up some time—a remarkable event itself in Russia—it was twenty-four hours late at Harbin, where I left it in order to come to Japan, *via* Korea.

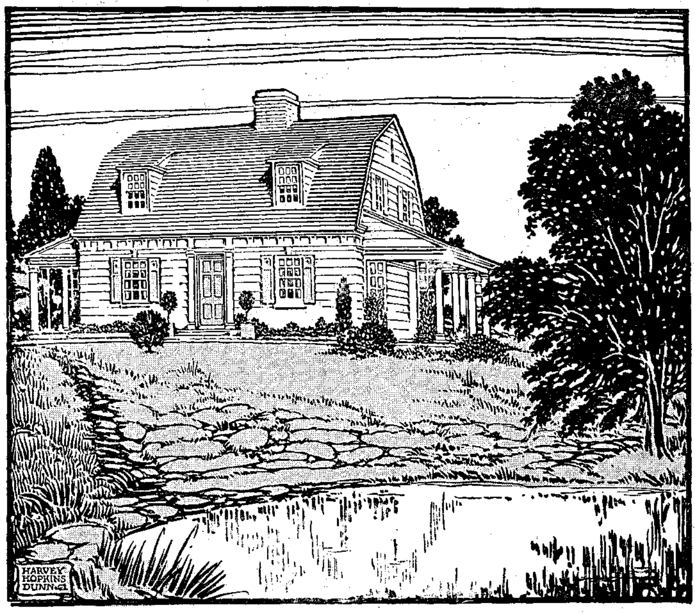
But if the experiences of the American party after leaving Vyatka were anything like the experiences we had on the Siberian express between that town and Manchuria they were hectic indeed. It seems that the Provisional Government learned of the atrocities at Vyatka, and with remarkable celerity for Russians, undertook to prevent a repetition of these events.

The day after we left Vyatka we came to another large bridge and found it extraordinarily well guarded. A hundred or more soldiers boarded the car before we reached the bridge, and proceeded to enforce certain "precautions." But these precautions were directed against us passengers rather than against such anarchists as those at Vyatka, who might have endangered the bridge from outside. It was early in the morning and several passengers were still sleeping, the soldiers insisted on entering every compartment, searching it thoroughly, and shutting all windows. In the compartment next to mine two Russian ladies were asleep with their door locked. Instead of politely asking to have this opened, the soldiers fell upon it at once with the butts of their rifles, and would have broken it open had not the car porter remonstrated.

"What are you trying to do?" he asked.

"Carry out our orders," said they.

"Certainly, you must do that," said he;



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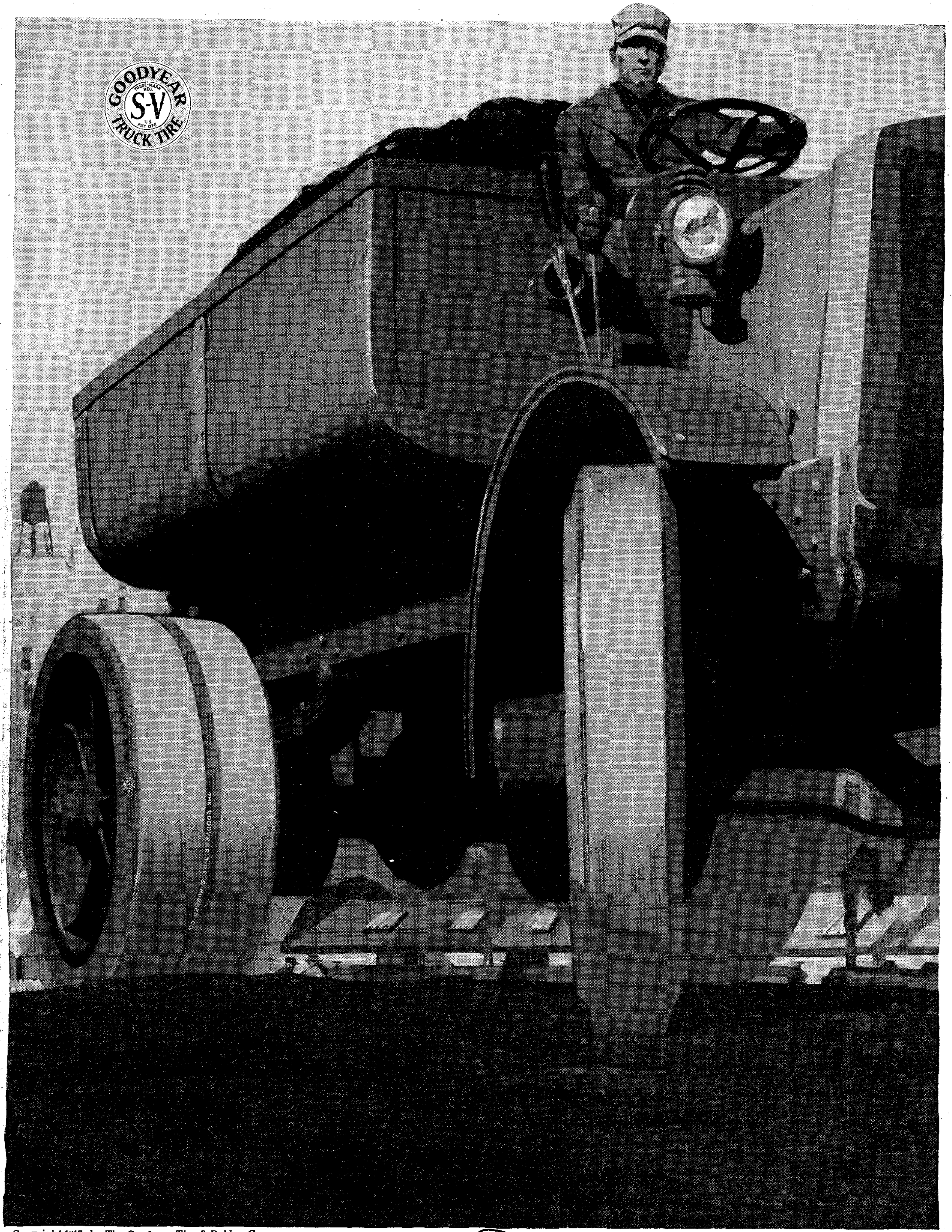
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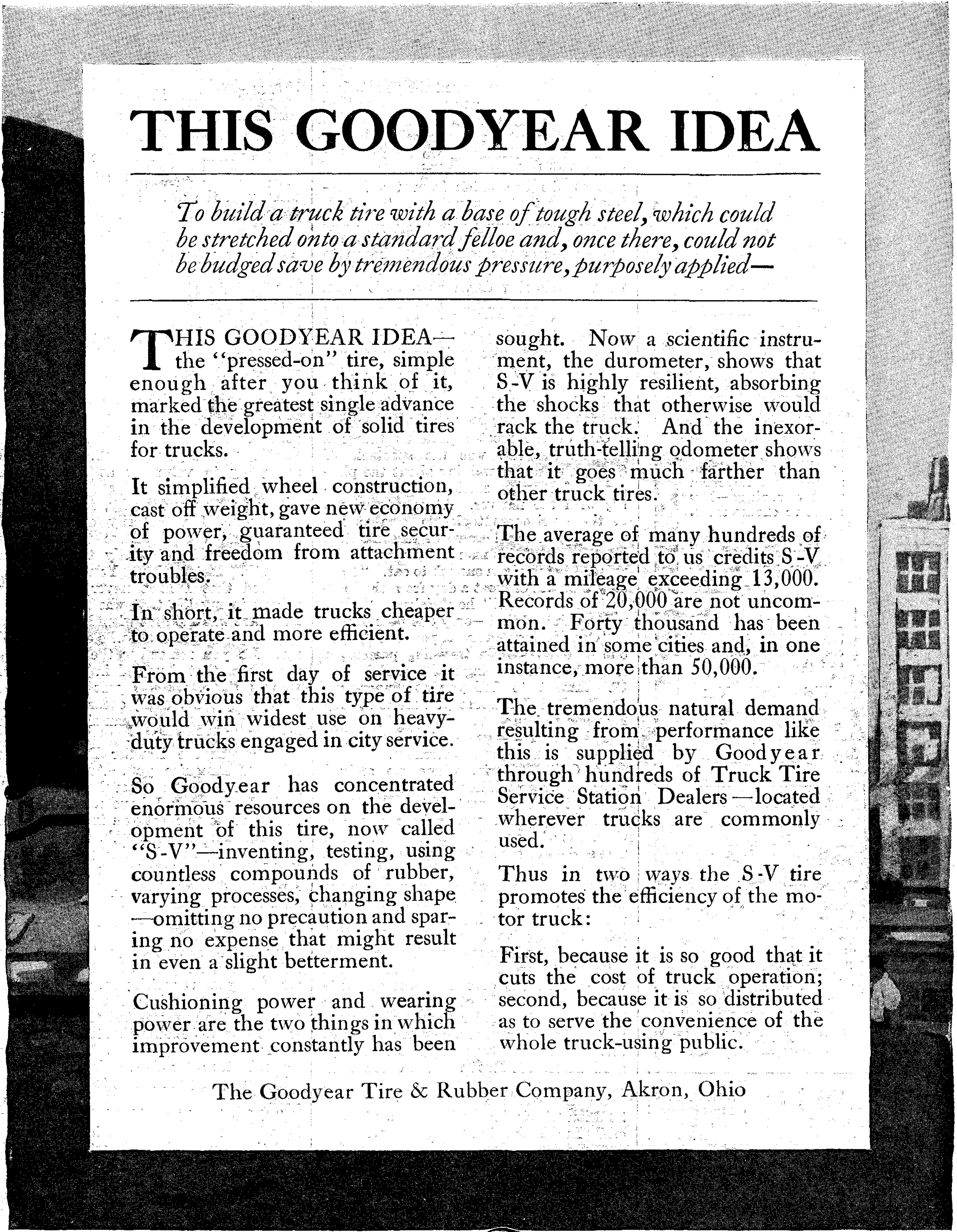

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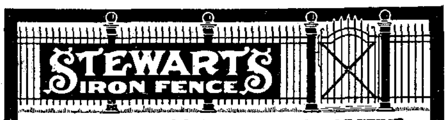

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PATENTS Write for How To Obtain a Patent, List of Patent Buyers and Inventions Wanted. $1,000,000 in prizes offered for inventions. Send sketch for free opinion as to patentability. Our four books sent free. VICTOR J. EVANS & CO., 759 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

KEITH'S $1 Offer

1st—A 100-page number of Keith's Magazine, a special number devoted to bungalows.
2nd—A big book containing up-to-date designs for 100 Artistic HOMES.
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ALL THE ABOVE, SPECIAL $1.00
KEITH'S, 748 Nat. Bank Bldg., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

"but can you not use some moderation and decency in doing so?"

The soldiers turned with ferocious looks and seized the man.

"We are now putting into effect order number three," they cried. "You are under arrest." They carried the poor fellow off the train, and there was another long delay while our conductor telegraphed to an official to get the man released.

At most of the towns we were greeted with sullen looks and audible insinuations against the *bourgeoisie* from the inhabitants, but that was not all. The feeling seemed to grow as we proceeded, and calls of "Down with the *bourgeois!* Wreck the express of the capitalists!" began to be heard. Finally, one afternoon, just as we were slowing down at a little town several rocks sailed through our windows, an event which decided us to forego the pleasure of stopping at that vigorous village. This happened twice again, at other towns, but fortunately none of us was struck by the stones. An officer told us we were lucky since most of the trains through that district lately have been shot at.

One of the most significant things I saw on the trip was the spectacle of German prisoners walking about the platforms of Russian stations and fraternizing with the natives. At one town one of these prisoners took his turn at haranguing the usual crowd of discontented. The burden of this man's plea was that he was not being given enough to eat. "I get only a pound of meat a day from the *bourgeois* Government!" he shrieked. "Comrades, think of that—only one pound!"

"Considering you are at perfect liberty," one of our Russian traveling passengers remarked, "it is doing rather well for the Government to find you at dinner-time at all. But I suppose you make it easy for them to find you at those times."

This crowd was good-natured, and they turned the laugh on the German.

At Chita, Siberia, where we arrived after dark, two soldiers boarded our train, dashed into a compartment occupied by two ladies, seized two suitcases, threw them out of the window, and tried to bolt. The shrieks of the ladies summoned several men, who blocked escape at both platforms. The two robbers then ran into the lavatory and were trying to squeeze out through the small window when they were seized. They were arrested, but the baggage of the ladies was never discovered.

The last thing I heard of the Root train was that at the customs town of Manchuria ninety poods of opium were found in the planking under the cars occupied by the American party. It had been put there, of course, by smugglers in Petrograd before the Root mission entered the train. A pood is thirty-six English pounds.

On the whole I consider the trans-Siberian trip decidedly dangerous at present. In addition to having our own train nearly destroyed we saw wreckage which indicated that the riotous element in Russia had been more successful with two other trains on this line. A few weeks ago it could be said that the trip was uncomfortable, but not dangerous. That, however, can be said no longer. It is now unquestionably dangerous, and growing more so all the time. This is so because Russia's anarchy, which has been fairly mild, is fast becoming more virulent.

One of the most remarkable features of this anarchy is the liberty it gives German prisoners and German agents.

FOUGHT HIS LAST DUEL IN THE AIR

NO one was surprized when Rouzier Dorcieres, "director" of 267 duels, and the principal in more than twenty affairs on the "field of honor," volunteered to serve France in the Army—he had passed the age limit for conscription—but only his close friends knew that this modern *Cyrano de Bergerac* chose the aviation branch that he might meet his last adversary in the air. He found his man, fought his duel, brought down his opponent, and received his own death-wound. A Paris correspondent of the Los Angeles *Tribune* tells the story:

On the night of August 2, 1914, Dorcieres and a few of his old cronies—old because all of the younger men who had consorted with him were mustered into the Army—gathered at their table in their favorite café.

"My friends," said Dorcieres, as calmly as tho he had been announcing that he was going to Deauville for a holiday at the seaside, "I bid you farewell. To-night I am going to volunteer as a soldier of France.

"You may wonder why, at the age of thirty-nine, I voluntarily enlist in the Army, and why I choose to enter the aviation service, distinctly the place for a youth. Listen, then. You have always believed that I have never suffered an affront in my life that was not avenged. But there was one time when I was insulted—grossly—and the man who did it escaped me. Do you remember the winter, five years ago, that I passed in Switzerland? It was there, when I was stopping in Zurich, that the thing occurred. It was after dinner, when the man sitting next to me nudged my shoulder.

" 'So you are Rouzier Dorcieres,' he said. 'I recognize you. And they say you have never been touched in a duel. Well, I am sorry I have never had the good fortune to meet you in one.' Then he laughed a sneering laugh.

"My blood boiled. 'But you will have the chance to meet me to-morrow morning,' I replied, glaring at him for his insolence. And then as I surveyed his countenance I saw the answer for his piggishness. He was a Prussian.

" 'No,' he answered me, 'I will not be able to avail myself of the pleasure of measuring swords with you, as I leave for Germany on the midnight train. I am attached to the Imperial Aviation Corps and must report at Johannisthal to-morrow.'

"I looked at my watch. It was but a few minutes after eight o'clock. 'Then I will teach you your lesson to-night,' I told him.

" 'Monsieur,' he said, 'I shall meet you here before ten o'clock with my seconds and the swords. We will settle this affair before I depart.'

"I bowed with pleasure as he stalked from the restaurant. And then whom did I see sitting near me but our old friend, the Comte de B——, as fine a second as any man ever had. In few words I had recounted the incident and called on him to act in my behalf. I waited in that restaurant with the Comte until eleven o'clock. The Prussian officer did not appear. Two years afterward I read in a dispatch from Berlin of his being brevetted as an aviator in the Kaiser's service, and recently I read of how he was working in the air-service of the German Army.

"That is why I enter the aviation service of France. Because I still hope to meet him and make him repay his debt of honor to me."

Dorcieres went to the front to seek in the air the only man who had ever insulted him and failed to pay the price. His pilot, the aviator who operated the aeroplane in which he fought his last duel, told the rest of the story to Dorcieres's friends long after the official bulletins had announced his death:

"He told me to find you, messieurs, and to tell you just what he told me as he lay dying—dying from eleven machine-gun bullets which riddled his torso in that last combat which nearly cost me, also, my life.

"Rouzier Dorcieres was the strangest machine-gunner I ever had with me. Unlike other gunners, he always carried binoculars, and when we sighted and approached a *Boche* aeroplane he spent his preliminary time in peering intently at the occupants of the enemy machine instead of preparing and testing his mitrailleuse anxiously as most gunners do.

"As we circled near the German machine in his last flight Dorcieres passed me a scrap of paper. On it he had scrawled a request that I swoop past the German as near as I could. Instantly I divined his reason—and his reason for always carrying and using his high-power glasses. He thought he recognized one of the occupants of the other aeroplane.

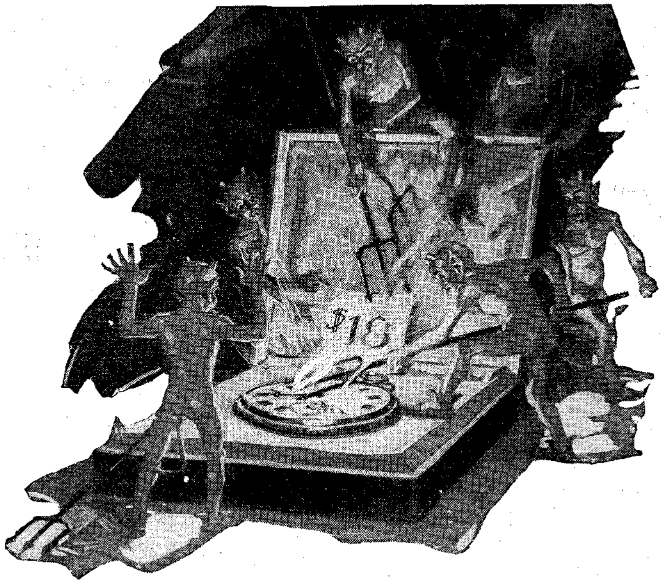
"I swerved and doubled and shot past the *Fokker's* tail. Dorcieres's eyes had been riveted to the glasses, but he dropt them now, heedlessly, and they smashed in the bottom of the fuselage.

"Dorcieres's right hand was on the mitrailleuse-trigger and his left was feeding the cartridge-belt cleanly into the loading-chamber as we rounded and flashed by, abreast, but a little higher, than the enemy.

"Taca-tac-pouf-pouf-taca-tac-pouf-pouf—and he drove thirty rounds at the *Fokker*. And then as I swerved the *Boche* turned upward and let fly at us. He had been traveling faster than I thought, because my mind had been distracted by approaching too near him at Dorcieres's request, and he reached us with every shot from his machine gun. Our fuselage cracked and splintered as the leaden hail perforated the car and the choking gasps that I heard behind me were the positive indications that my gunner had been hit. I, too, turned upward, as my motor was undamaged and climbed with the German. Then we both planed and approached each other. I heard my mitrailleuse begin to spit at the exact fraction of a second that we came within range, and the enemy gun never once barked a reply. Dorcieres's first shot must have killed the enemy gunner. And his torrent of bullets ript off the tail of the *Fokker* and it dived into our lines like a stone, nose down.

"I landed within fifty yards of the broken *Boche* car and its occupants. Two stretchers were waiting there for us, but I was unhurt, miraculously. We put Dorcieres in one, tenderly as a baby, and then started off. But he had seen the wreck of the *Fokker* there and he begged that we stop beside it.

"Beside the German machine were the pilot and the gunner, both dead. By a



The Watch that caused a fire!

With the help of
a snow-storm,
the sun,
a microscope,
a price-tag,
and
a day of the week

THIS is a true story of a queer fire in a jewelry-shop in Norwich, Conn.

Could anyone foresee the net result of such a combination of circumstances?

The jeweler put a watch in his window.

Attached to the watch was a celluloid price-tag, lying on crape-paper.

In front of the watch was a small magnifying-glass. The day was Saturday; the season, winter.

On Sunday morning the sun's rays struck the magnifying-glass and were focused on the celluloid tag, which burst into flame and set fire to the crape-paper. No one saw the fire starting, because—

Snow had fallen, making foot-passage unpleasant and discouraging the usual Sunday procession through the down-town streets.

So a fine blaze was well under way before a passer-by came along and turned in an alarm.

If a chain of circumstances like this can be set up to destroy a man's business, why is everyone so cocksure *his* place can't burn up?

For instance, think how many business men lull themselves into fancied security because their business is housed in a fireproof building. They look at their concrete floors, steel pillars and iron window-casings and say, "Nothing to burn here; nothing *can* catch fire." Then some day they pay a costly price—perhaps the loss of human life—just to learn that a fire will burn in a fireproof building as easily as in a stove.

Others rely on the watchman or the firemen. Fires start and gain headway between the rounds of the watchman. Moreover, the best fire department in the world can hardly get to the scene of a fire in less than five minutes. Delayed alarms often make it much longer. And five minutes is usually enough to give a fire a death grip on the vitals of any business.

But the whole business world knows that a plan or system has been worked out by which *any* chain of circumstances starting out to burn up a man's business will be sure to wind up in fore-ordained failure, wind up at a Grinnell Automatic Sprinkler head and end there with a loud fire gong and a deluge of spray.

When a fire sets off a Grinnell-head and starts the Grinnell fire-gong outside, the danger is about all over.

Usually a single sprinkler-head is enough to control the situation. But sometimes when the fire is of an explosive nature, starting in a wide-spread area simultaneously, as many heads automatically open as are necessary to subdue the blaze.

The chief advantage of the Grinnell System is that it keeps your going business going. Fire insurance reimburses you for your physical losses—your equipment. But the Grinnell prevents the vastly greater loss in the form of unfilled orders, canceled contracts, broken trade connections, loss of trade, profits and prestige, due to the interruptions of business by fire.

And that is the thing you want to think about.

You may not have a fire in your place for twenty years. You may have one tomorrow. But whenever the fire comes and the need arises, you can depend upon the Grinnell to save your threatened business.

The Grinnell System is manufactured by the General Fire Extinguisher Company, 274 West Exchange Street, Providence, R. I. Write to them for their Question Blank and they will help you find out what you can save reducing your insurance rate. The saving ranges from 40 to 90 per cent. It is enough in many cases to pay back the cost of the sprinkler equipment within a few years.

GRINNELL
AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEM
The Factory-Assembled System

Advt.

THE WORKERS OF THE WORLD

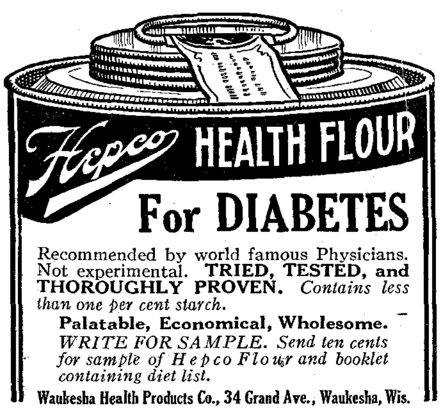
In war and in peace the industrial army is recruited from the ever-increasing throng of women who are forced into the productive activities of life. The burden of preparedness lays its heavy hand upon the woman in the home, in the factory, in the store. Conserving our health and strength through proper food and hygienic surroundings is the concern of all humanity.

Shredded Wheat Biscuit

is the ideal food for the woman who does things because it contains the life of the whole wheat grain steam-cooked, shredded and baked—the best process ever discovered for making the whole wheat grain digestible. It is the real war bread because it contains 100 per cent. whole wheat—nothing wasted, nothing thrown away. Two or three of these loaves of baked whole wheat with milk and a little fruit make a strengthening, satisfying meal for breakfast, luncheon or dinner, at a cost of a few cents.

Made only by
The Shredded Wheat Company
Niagara Falls, N. Y.

THE STANDARD DICTIONARY is needed in every American home where education and culture are truly esteemed.



Hepco HEALTH FLOUR For DIABETES

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Palatable, Economical, Wholesome.
WRITE FOR SAMPLE. Send ten cents for sample of Hepco Flour and booklet containing diet list.
Waukesha Health Products Co., 34 Grand Ave., Waukesha, Wis.

superhuman effort my dying gunner raised himself on his elbow. He gazed at the face of the enemy machine-gunner.

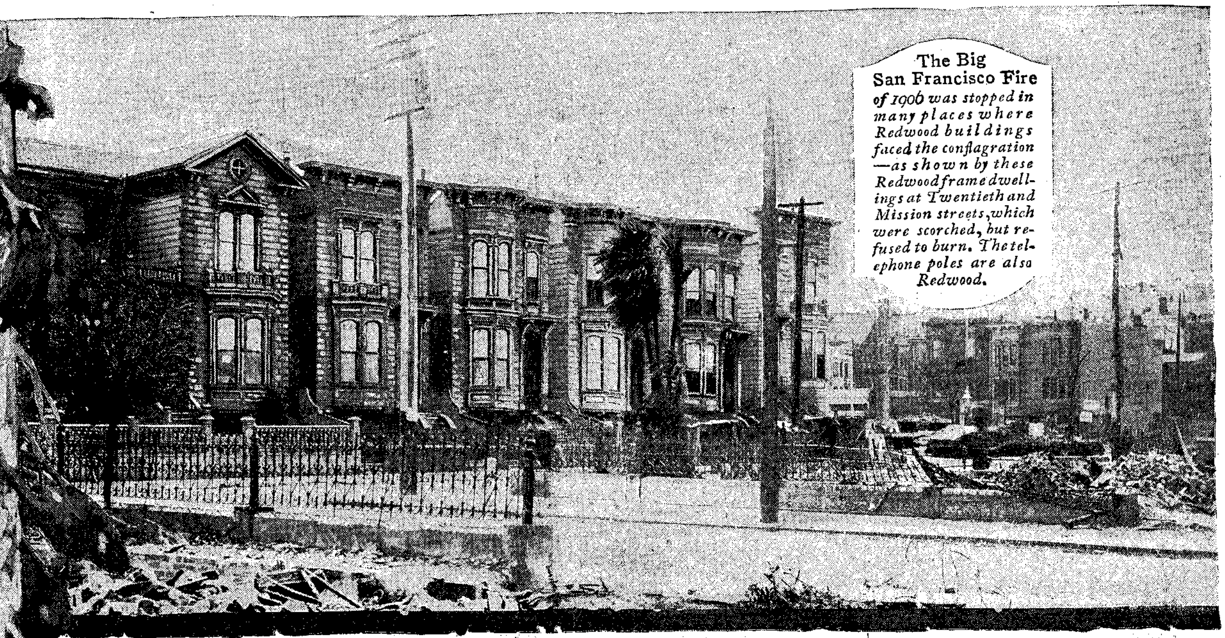
"'It is he,' was all he said. And we carried him to the field-hospital.

"That afternoon I went to see him. He was pretty nearly gone. That is when he explained, and that is when he asked me to convey to you, messieurs, this message—that he had avenged his honor."

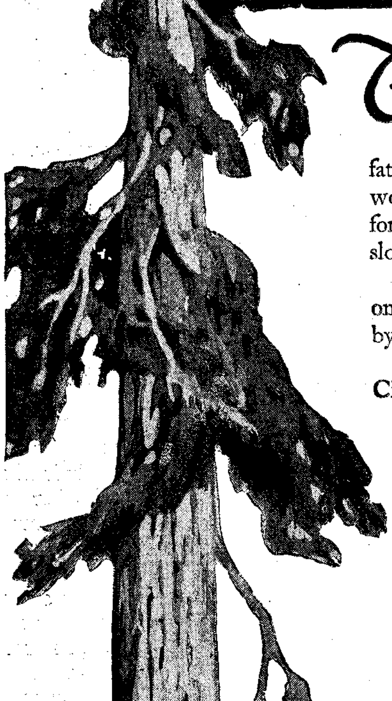
ZELLER, THE POSTER MODEL

THE method of stimulating recruiting interest among the young men of the country by posters picturing the attractive features of both branches of the United States service proved not only effective, but added an artistic side to the gruesome business of making war. Artists of wide reputation were called upon for designs, and old and young are now familiar with the scenes depicting our active young men carrying the colors into the enemy country on war-ship and shore. The figure among the painted scenes that perhaps has attracted the most attention is that chap in the lead of the onrushing marines in the poster entitled "The First to Fight." That's Zeller—"Poster" Zeller—a real flesh-and-blood marine, who has posed as the model for innumerable artists in the making of the war-posters. The New York *Times* says of him:

> Chester Arthur Zeller spent several years in the Marine Corps and then left the service to work in a confidential capacity in the offices of J. P. Morgan & Company. He was getting a good salary, and as he had been recently married he had about decided to give up his adventurous career on the water and on land for good when war was declared. That led him to give up civil employment, and he is back with the Marine Corps again, eager to go to France or anywhere else with those who are always "First to Fight." Meanwhile he is helping out in the printing-office which the Government has at 117 East Twenty-Fourth Street, where posters are being printed.
>
> Sidney H. Riesenberg, an American-born artist, was among the first to discover "Poster." L. A. Shafer, another illustrator and painter, also helped to make him famous.
>
> Mr. Riesenberg saw Zeller bending over a multigraph machine in the Government printing-shop in Twenty-Fourth Street one afternoon and asked him to come out into the light to be looked over. That was the beginning of that fine poster so often seen these days. It represents a party of marines landing on a tropical beach. Behind them on the blue water rests a battle-ship. Their small boat has just touched the strand and out of the bow is leaping a trim marine with his rifle ready, a look of determination on his face. The chin is strong and firm. Over the figure in the foreground waves the Stars and Stripes.
>
> "Poster" Zeller permeates a familiar poster by L. A. Shafer, for not only are his form and features repeated with slight variations in the four marines who are marching on with their two flags above them, but at the side where the figures are sketched in with the text "Poster" is visible in two more types. He is charging the enemy on one side, and on the other he is standing easily by a gun on board ship.
>
> He is sought as a model by artists because he is not only considered perfect in his proportions, but he has the air of the true soldier. He is also a very cheerful person, as may be seen from some of his photographs where he is revealed in a less truculent attitude.
>
> This much-pictured marine weighs 185 pounds. He is so straight-limbed and so deep-chested and holds himself so well that he appears to weigh less. His chest is forty inches around normally and three inches more when inflated. Thirty-eight inches is his waist-measure. His height is five feet nine inches.
>
> Zeller was born in Plainfield, N. J., in August, 1889, and he is therefore twenty-eight years old. He is the picture of health, and says that he never does anything to cultivate it but sleep and eat all he wants to and refuse to worry about anything.
>
> Zeller says that most marines can do much more than haul machine guns about on beaches. He is a master of many vocations. By trade he is a stationary engineer. He took a course in military cooking and can make the rations go far and agreeably. He is also considered a high-class armorer.
>
> As a wireless-telegraph operator he has shown his skill under fire, and sometimes when there is not much to do at other occupations he helps out as an electrician. Of course he is a first-class press-hand, knows a good deal about the multigraph, and looks after folding-machines in the printing-shop.
>
> "Marines," said Zeller the other day, "are supposed to be handy about a good many things. They have to be. I never miss a chance to learn something new. Everything which a man can do comes in handy with the corps—even being discovered as an artist's model."
>
> Zeller was in Boston when, on March 8, 1913, he enlisted in the Marine Corps, attracted thereto by a placard which he saw on a dead wall. The life of the soldier of the sea appealed to him and having no family he entered the service of Uncle Sam. He was soon made a corporal and was raised in 1916 to his present rank of sergeant. He qualified as sharpshooter within a few months after entering the service.
>
> The four years which he spent in the service had all kinds of excitement. He was with the marines who landed in Vera Cruz in April of 1914 to see about the saluting of our flag by one Huerta. He remained at the Mexican city until November. He was back in Mexico with an expeditionary force later. The artist does strict justice to him when he shows him with palms and other tropical vegetation back of him.
>
> One of the busiest periods of Zeller's life was from February 25, 1915, to August 3, 1916, when he helped quell disturbances and unrest down in Nicaragua. He was for months with the legation guard at Managua.
>
> "The Marine Corps, in my opinion," he says, "produces more excitement to the square inch than any other, and the way that it gets down to business when the word comes makes it an organization of which any man could well be proud.
>
> "Personally I don't see why I should have been picked out especially for these



The Big San Francisco Fire of 1906 was stopped in many places where Redwood buildings faced the conflagration—as shown by these Redwood frame dwellings at Twentieth and Mission streets, which were scorched, but refused to burn. The telephone poles are also Redwood.



The safest wood you can use

The first five minutes of a fire usually settles the fate of the threatened building. California Redwood offers you fire safety at just this critical point, for it is extremely reluctant to ignite, burns very slowly and is easily extinguished.

Redwood's fire resistance has been well known on the Pacific Coast for years and is vouched for by thousands of users and authorities.

Uncle Sam says, in the U. S. Forest Service Circular, No. 193:

> "Redwood resists fire well, and even when ignited burns very slowly."

Chief Engineer P. H. Shaughnessy of the San Francisco Fire Department, after 22 years' experience with Redwood, including the big fire of 1906, said:

> "ignites much less quickly"—"burns much more slowly"—"more easily extinguished."

You can greatly increase the fire safety of your home by using Redwood for the frame, siding, shingles, interior finish—in fact, throughout the building.

In factory, warehouse and similar construction Redwood lessens the fire risk—use it in the building itself, and for cores of fire doors and shutters, fire walls and elevator shafts.

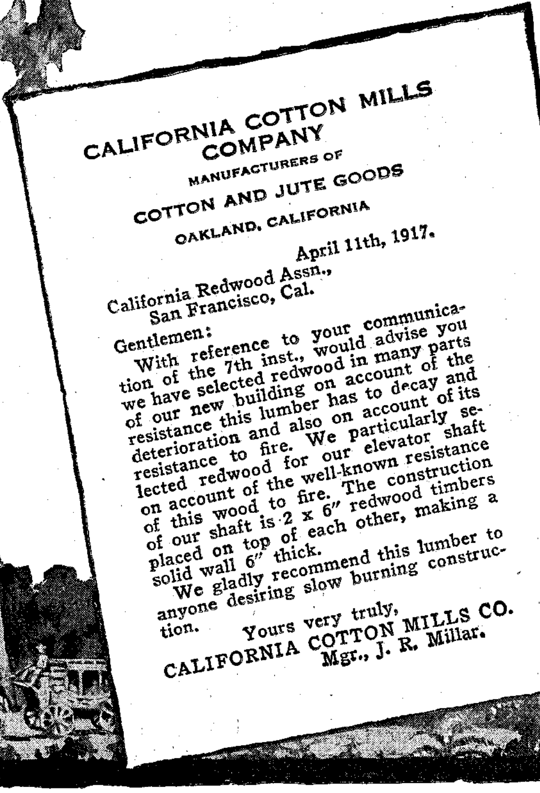
California Redwood

Resists fire and rot

Redwood contains a natural preservative and possesses wonderful resistance to rot. It will not shrink or warp, is light in weight, easily worked and suitable for every interior and exterior use, except fine floors.

FREE BOOKLETS.—Write for any of these free booklets—"California Redwood Homes", "Redwood for the Engineer", "Specialty Uses of Redwood", The Child's Story of the "big trees" of California. Also stained samples of Redwood. Please give us the names of your architect, builder, and local lumber dealers. We want to be sure they are fully informed about this remarkable wood.

CALIFORNIA REDWOOD ASSOCIATION
714 Call Building, San Francisco



CALIFORNIA COTTON MILLS COMPANY
MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON AND JUTE GOODS
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

April 11th, 1917.

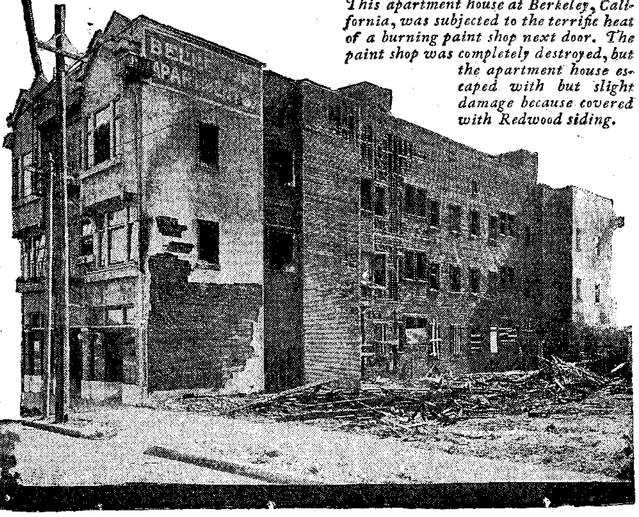
California Redwood Assn.,
San Francisco, Cal.

Gentlemen:

With reference to your communication of the 7th inst., would advise you we have selected redwood in many parts of our new building on account of the resistance this lumber has to decay and deterioration and also on account of its resistance to fire. We particularly selected redwood for our elevator shaft on account of the well-known resistance of this wood to fire. The construction of our shaft is 2 x 6" redwood timbers placed on top of each other, making a solid wall 6" thick.

We gladly recommend this lumber to anyone desiring slow burning construction.

Yours very truly,
CALIFORNIA COTTON MILLS CO.
Mgr., J. R. Millar.



This apartment house at Berkeley, California, was subjected to the terrific heat of a burning paint shop next door. The paint shop was completely destroyed, but the apartment house escaped with but slight damage because covered with Redwood siding.

There's That Radiator Leaking!

Shall we run 'er into the shop? Shall we take the thing off, get out the old torch and solder and kill a few hours trying to find it and fix it?

I should say NOT. That is, not if we have

SE-MENT-OL

The Original Self-Acting Radiator Cement.

We pour it in; we let the engine turn until the leaking stops; we drain and refill the radiator; we sound klaxon and resume our spin. Time lost about ten minutes.

Expense 75c—At Any Garage or Auto Supply Store.

"FINDS THE LEAK AND FIXES IT."

Write for complete catalog of "Chemically Correct" Automobile Specialties.

THE NORTHWESTERN CHEMICAL CO.
Marietta, Ohio.

School and Military SUPPLY WEEK

SEPTEMBER 1st to 8th, INCLUSIVE

This week has been set apart for special displays and demonstrations by the army of Parker dealers. To the Army man and the Navy man just going into service—to the student just beginning the year's work—the Parker SAFETY-SEALED Fountain Pen is a necessity. See your dealer's window.

Easy to Fill
Press the Button
PARKER
LUCKY CURVE
SAFETY-SEALED
FOUNTAIN PEN
PRICE $2.50 up
Parker Clip, 25c extra
PRICE Sterling Silver, $5
18-K Gold Plate, $6
New Parker PATENT Clip held in place like a WASHER
$2.50, $3, $4, $5 at leading dealers. Catalog free
Drop ink tablet in water
Dissolves immediately into fluid ink

SAFETY-SEALED—**The new type "no holes in the wall" fountain pen. Ink can't get out to soil clothes or person. In event of accident to interior mechanism the pen automatically changes from a Self-Filler to a non-Self-Filler without interruption of service.**

PARKER INK TABLETS
for a soldier's "kit" in place of fluid ink.
Ten cents per box of 36

Parker Pen Co., 60 Mill Street, Janesville, Wisconsin. New York Retail Store, Woolworth Building

posters, but all the same I'm glad of the opportunity to do what I can to show what the service means. Anybody joining the marines can certainly get action, and there is no body of fighting men that travels more around the world and comes into more experiences worth while.

"The enlisted men in the Marine Corps are all fine fellows and the officers are the kind of men it is a pleasure to work under. I am glad to be back trying to live up to the pictures."

WHY WE ARE "ECONOMICAL ILLITERATES"

"ECONOMICAL illiterates," that's what we Americans are. That's not a new *Boche* term for us either. It's what Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank of New York, calls us, and he adds that no sort of illiterates could be more dangerous to a republic. Certainly much evidence to support this contention is brought forward by Shirley Burns in an article entitled "The Insidiousness of Debt" in *The Forum*. "Charge it" and "a dollar down and a dollar a week" are the two rocks on which we stumble, this writer says, and these, with their reaction on seller and buyer, establish a "vicious circle" in which we are helplessly carried along like riders on a merry-go-round. Two frank New York grocers throw illumination on this dark subject as follows:

"I don't like a cash business because I have a high-class trade who pay their bills pretty regularly; they don't bother to itemize them, and if my sales for the month don't come up to my expectations I add enough to their bills to make my profit what I think it ought to be. Only a few people kick on the addition, and they are highly pleased when I make the correction."

Carelessness is in the air and the average American has at least one ear deaf to the thrift call. Speaking of this, another New York grocer related that during the rush hour one morning last October he had personally conducted a five-dollar ham into the limousine of a customer who immediately drove off with it. Later, when it came time to make the charge, he could not remember to whom he had sold it, so he asked the cashier to charge it to each of seven of his best customers—remarking that those who had not bought it would ask for the correction, leaving the payment to the right one. On the 12th of November, when the cashier was asked if she had found out who bought the ham, she replied "No," but explained that five out of the seven had already paid for it.

Prosperous times for the working man, the writer goes on to say, always breed extravagance, waste, contraction of debt, and overextension of credit. The money-madness is not that we make so much, but that we do not save it. For—

Sealskin coats and brass beds are no longer luxuries, and the average person in private life exercises about the same regard for thrift as the Washington Senator who sent out to the clerk for a pearl-handled paper-knife. The clerk, who had a small piece of his conscience left that he wanted to keep for a souvenir, sent back word that he could provide the knife but that the pearl-handled part was not on the list of perquisites. Whereupon the Senator gentleman flew into a rage and bellowed back that if the clerk didn't give him that pearl-handled knife he'd whereas and wherefore him out of a job!

Every one who has ever owned a dog knows that luxury is an animal instinct. The dog may be as yellow as a two-year-old egg, but he will tire himself out racing around in the gutter and then sigh to rest him on the best silk pillow in the house. Being largely animal, man takes naturally to the soft things of life, and goes readily into debt for them when he can get them in no other way. This accounts for the fact that every seventh family in the United States owns an automobile, and pianolas and phonographs are as common as wash-boards.

Never before in the history of the country has it been possible to sign the dotted line for so many things, and of the making of contracts there is no end. This credit, says *The Forum*, is often extended very subtly:

The woman who opens the door of a store just to inquire the price of the handsome piano in the window, and is met by an eagle-eyed salesman who turns on a canned lecture if she is too polite to back out, has often written the first letter of her name on a contract for a few dollars down that she regrets before the ink is dry. There are business houses who keep track of teachers' appointments, and as soon as a name is discovered tied to a salary, a polite letter is sent asking the owner to open an account. The compliment itself often acts as the means of getting into the habit of charging instead of paying cash—the first step toward overbuying, which is another word for extravagance.

One of the ablest economists in the country told me that insidious advertising has caused much of the present-day extravagance. The pulling power of an advertisement may be the index of its value, but some of them pull so hard they distort the judgment of the reader till the thirty cents in his pocket looks like thirty dollars in his mind, and he jumps joyfully on to the instalment escalator only to land in the gloom of debt with everything mortgaged but the kitchen stove.

Some amusing by-products of the credit system are cited. Modern commercial credit is an evolution of nearly six thousand years. The ideal system was originally intended for the convenience of the shopper who can afford to pay—and does pay—when the bill is rendered. But—

Since then it has had some curious interpreters. Did you ever hear of the shopping spree? It is a common practise among certain women who have nothing better to do with their time. They go through a store like a hungry hen through a chicken-run, picking up everything their fancy lights on, with instructions to "charge and send." The next day they telephone the store to come and take the things back. When the shop finally shuts the woman off, she goes to another and repeats.

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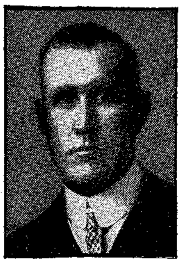

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A. G. McNaught, Expert Court Reporter, Helena, Montana.

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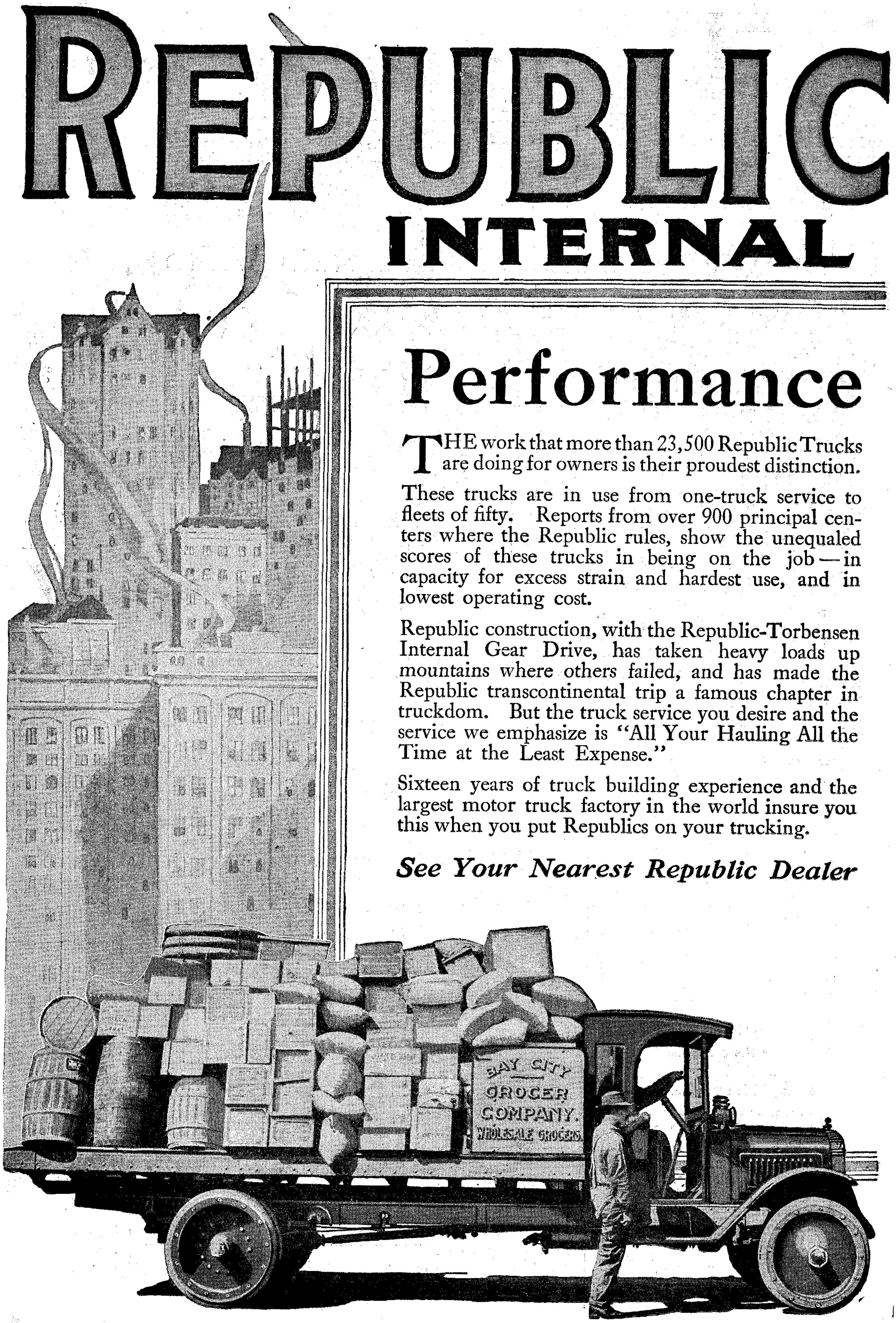

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Republic Dispatch with express body, windshield, canopy top, side curtains, $895; with solid panel body, $920. 1-ton with bow top and stake or express body, $1195. 1½-ton, $1450. 2-ton, $1885. 3½-ton, $2750. 5-ton, $4250. All prices f. o. b. factory.

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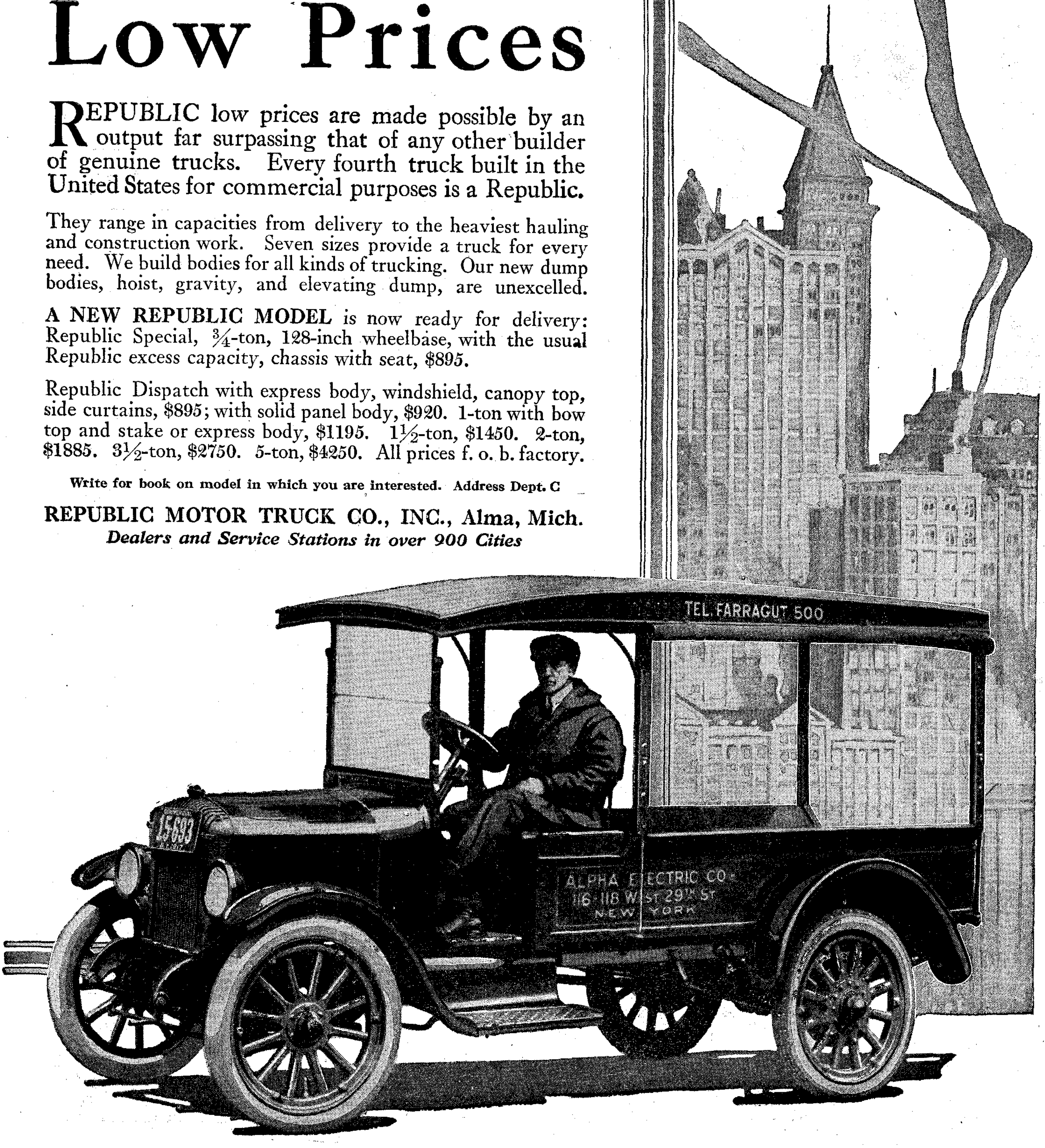

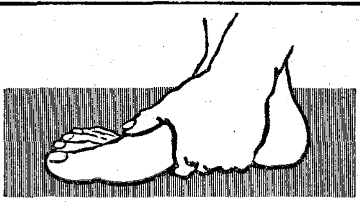

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Treason on the Farm.—First Cow—"It is going to be an awful summer for us."

Second Cow—"Yes, it will probably be treason to kick the farm help."—*New York Sun*

Too Well Remembered.—"Did your late uncle remember you when he made his will?"

"I guess so—for he left me out."—*Longhorn.*

Two Points of View.—Mr. Goodleigh—"Her age really surprized me; she doesn't look twenty-eight, does she?"

Miss Snappe—"Not now, but I suppose she did once."—*Candle.*

Must Wait for the Newspaper.—"How many revolutions does the earth make in a day? It's your turn, Willie Smith."

"You can't tell, teacher, till you see the morning paper."—*Baltimore American.*

Put Yourself in His Place.—Burks—"He's the meanest man in town."

Smirks—"And why?"

Burks—"I told him that I bossed my wife and he went and told her."—*Everybody's Magazine.*

Stirred Up His Vocabulary.—"I used to think Dubwaite was a man of few words."

"What caused you to change your opinion?"

"I happened to be sitting near him at the baseball park the other day when the umpire made a rank decision in favor of the visiting team."—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

Suggestive Habits.—"For ten years," said the new boarder, "my habits were as regular as clockwork. I rose on the stroke of six, and half an hour later was at breakfast; at seven I was at work; dined at one; had supper at six, and was in bed at nine thirty. Ate only plain food, and hadn't a day's illness all the time."

"Dear me!" said a hearer, in sympathetic tones; "and what were you in for?"—*Tit-Bits.*

An Acrobat in the Squad.—Sergeant (drilling awkward squad)—"Company! Attention company, lift up your left leg and hold it straight out in front of you!"

One of the squad held up his right leg by mistake. This brought his right-hand companion's left leg and his own right leg close together. The officer, seeing this, exclaimed angrily:

"And who is that blooming galoot over there holding up both legs?"—*Chicago News.*

To Our Dietetic Guide

(*From one husband*)

We've substituted corn for wheat
And pallid cottage-cheese for meat;
With nobly simulated zeal
We chew the dull potato-peel;
We've tested every new disguise
For making rice a glad surprize,
And never throw a bit away,
But mingle all in queer purée.

O doughty Dietetic Guide,
Lead on, lead on! We're satisfied.
—*Chicago Tribune.*

Ancestral Pride Crusht.—He—"My ancestors came over in the *Mayflower.*"

She—"It's lucky they did; the immigration laws are a little stricter now."—*Yale Record.*

She Had Heard It Before.—"Chauncey said that I was the only girl he had ever loved."

"Doesn't he say it beautifully, dear?"—*Jack o'Lantern.*

War - Training.—She (belligerently)—"Why weren't you at the station with the car to meet me as usual?"

He (meekly)—"My dear, you ought to get into this habit of some meetless days."—*Baltimore American.*

A Surer Test.—"That man is so honest he wouldn't steal a pin," said the admiring friend.

"I never thought much of the pin test," answered Miss Cayenne. "Try him with an umbrella!"—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Full Instructions.—Mrs. Casey—"Me sister writes me that every bottle in that box we sent her was broken. Are ye sure yez printed 'This side up, with care' on it!"

Casey—"Oi am. An' for fear they shouldn't see it on the top, Oi printed it on the bottom, as well."—*Boston Transcript.*

Why He Claimed Exemption.—Recruiting Officer—"How about joining the colors? Have you any one dependent on you?"

Motorist—"Have I? There are two garage-owners, six mechanics, four tire-dealers, and every gasoline agent within a radius of 125 miles."—*Judge.*

Others Have Noticed It.—Uncle Ezra—"So ye just got back from New York! What's the difference between the city and the country?"

Uncle Eben—"Wal, in the country you go to bed feeling all in and get up feeling fine, and in the city you go to bed feeling fine and get up feeling all in."—*Life.*

Faithful Cook's Reward.—There is an elderly member of the faculty of a New England university, a noted entomologist, who has retained in his employ a faithful cook for twenty years.

Recently the professor summoned her to his study in a ceremonious way which was unusual.

"Regina," he began, "you have been in my employ twenty years. As a reward I have determined to name the bug recently discovered after you."—*Harper's Weekly.*

How Dad Compromised.—"When you and your wife have a difference of opinion," said the father who was giving advice to his newly married son, "and you are right, and you are unable to persuade her that you are right, you must compromise. To illustrate my point I will give you a little experience of my own. One summer your mother wished to spend the season in Maine, while I was anxious to go to the Adirondacks."

"And how did you compromise, father?"

"Well, we stayed from Friday to Monday in the Adirondacks, and spent the rest of the summer on the Maine coast."—*Youth's Companion.*

CURRENT EVENTS

THE GREAT WAR

AMERICAN OPERATIONS

August 16.—Admitting that the President would reply to the peace-proposition of the Pope, Secretary Lansing requests newspaper correspondents to refrain from unwarranted speculation as to the Government's attitude. The message is now said to be regarded as of great moment, and the President is endeavoring to get the views of the Entente Governments.

Army orders effect a complete reorganization and coordination of the National Guard and Regular and National armies, and announce the personnel of all camp- and brigade-commanders and chiefs of staff of the National Guard camps and the National Army cantonments. Among the transfers is that of General Wood, who is sent to command Camp Funston, at Fort Riley, Kansas.

August 17.—Two army-divisions instead of one, and comprising a total of 38,000 men, will compose the first contingent of the National Guard to go to France, Washington reports.

The revision of the War-Tax Bill by the Finance Committee, levying between $40,000,000 and $50,000,000 on owners of motor-vehicles instead of the manufacturers, is adopted by the Senate.

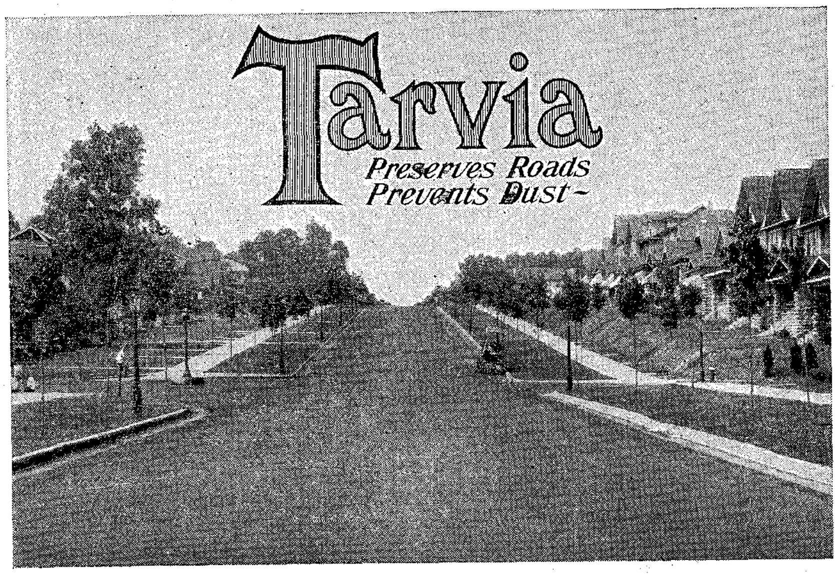
Secretary Daniels issues an order denying to the Navy League the right to coöperate with the Navy until Col. Robert M. Thompson and other administration officials have been removed. This action grows out of the Navy League's charge that the Navy Department condoned the interference with the investigation of the Mare Island Navy-Yard explosion rather than offend labor interests.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs holds up the appointments of Brig.-Gen. Henry de Witt Hamilton and Lieut.-Col. Carl Reichmann to be brigadier-generals in the new army. The question of fitness is raised in the case of General Hamilton. Colonel Reichmann, a native of Germany, is alleged to have express great bitterness against England on several occasions.

Thirty-four hundred mechanics employed on Government work in shipyards in and around New York go out on strike. Business agents of the machinists' organization announce that this is only the start of a general strike that will affect every shipyard in the country unless the Navy Department intervenes and compels the shipyard-owners to meet the demands for increased wages made by those allied with the metal trades.

August 18.—General Pershing declares that only by hard, decisive blows can the war be won, a Paris dispatch announces, and that the United States Army must be made ready to bear its part in such a campaign. He urges the people to give the Administration united support to this end. At the same time Washington dispatches state that arrangements on a huge scale are being expedited by the War-Department to accommodate the steady flow of troops to France.

Authorization of the issuance of bonds and certificates totaling $11,537,945,460 is provided in the new war-budget, Washington dispatches announce.



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In 1908 this fine stretch of boulevard in Kansas City was built with "Tarvia-X" as a binder.

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In the nine years that have passed since this road was constructed, Tarvia roads have been built almost without number and Tarvia materials and Tarvia methods have been standardized throughout the country.

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In order to bring the facts before taxpayers as well as road authorities, The Barrett Company has organized a Special Service Department, which keeps up to the minute on all road problems.

If you will write to nearest office regarding road conditions or problems in your vicinity, the matter will have the prompt attention of experienced engineers. This service is free for the asking.

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El Paso Times

Fort Worth Record
Fort Worth Star-Telegram

Galveston News
Galveston Tribune

Houston Chronicle
Houston Post

San Antonio Light

Waco News
Waco Times-Herald

August 19.—Secretary McAdoo orders that merchant vessels after October 1 must be armed and painted so as to reduce visibility, or pay an increase in Government insurance-rates.

According to the leaders, the strike which has been in progress in the Eastern shipyards will extend to the entire country unless a settlement is reached. It was stated that 250,000 metal-workers would be affected.

The American Railways' Association, at the request of the United States Government, is perfecting plans for the largest movement of troops ever scheduled in this country to begin on September 1.

August 20.—United States Judge Emory Speer, of Georgia, upholds the constitutionality of the Conscript Law.

The Belgian war-mission, headed by Baron Moncheur, arrives in New York, and is enthusiastically welcomed.

Plans to largely increase the output of destroyers during the next eighteen months are considered by Secretary Daniels and the representatives of ship- and engine-builders.

Two members of a local Exemption Board in New York City confess to accepting $4,000 in bribes to release able-bodied, unmarried conscripts. They are sentenced to serve two years each in the Atlanta Penitentiary.

August 21.—Kalman Gruher, another exemption "fixer" in New York City, is sentenced to a term of two years in the Atlanta Penitentiary.

August 22.—Restoring virtually all the provisions for surtaxes on individual incomes carried in the War-Revenue Bill as it came from the House, and which had been eliminated by the Finance Committee, the Senate adds $73,000,000 to the total revenue.

The 7,000 mechanics and civilian employees of the Philadelphia Navy-Yard pledge earnest cooperation with the Government in all its plans.

Reports from Paris announce the death in action at Verdun of the American aviators, Julian C. Biddle, of Ambler, Pa.; and O. M. Chadwick, of Lowell, Mass.

WITH AMERICA'S ALLIES

August 16.—Amsterdam dispatches say that *Vorwärts*, the Berlin Socialist organ, declares that a secret conference of Entente and German financiers was recently held in Switzerland. Rumors also reach London of such a conference, the purpose of which is said to have been to promote immediate peace in order to arrest the rising tide of revolution in Europe.

Premier Lloyd George, analyzing the food situation before the House of Commons, declares the outlook to be the most encouraging for many months, while the report of submarine sinkings shows the lowest losses since the inauguration of unrestricted *U*-boat warfare.

Fighting in Flanders is resumed with greater violence and over a wider front. The British drive through the German defenses for half a mile, taking 1,800 prisoners, and making the toll in two days 2,700. The French forces on the British left capture the bridge-head of Dreigrachten. The Germans report the successful bombardment of the Cathedral of St. Quentin, one of the finest Gothic buildings in France.

August 17.—London dispatches state that it is suggested that the Allies make President Wilson the spokesman in replying to the Pope's peace-proposals, altho the Governments will hold a conference before acting. The Cologne *Gazette* declares the Pope's voice has made a deep impression in Germany.

The Pope's peace-proposals, having fallen on carefully prepared ground, according to a Berlin dispatch to Copenhagen, are kindly received in leading circles. The tone of the British press grows more tolerant, and the belief is growing that the proposal should be accepted in good faith.

Three strong counter-attacks against the British forces north of Lens are made by the Germans during the night. London reports that in one attack the British were pushed back, but the Germans were unable to hold their gains. The other two attacks were ineffective, while the French in their sector to the north repulsed heavy attacks and pushed farther east.

August 18.—What the German official reports describe as artillery-fire of the "most extreme intensity" is reported on the coast and northeast of Ypres. London dispatches indicate that another heavy blow is about to be struck by the British against the German front in Flanders.

The Pope's note, Paris reports state, is regarded as an offer of peace by the Central Powers, and like former pleas it is unacceptable by the Allies.

The British report bagging thirty German airplanes, and admit the loss of eighteen machines in furious air-engagements. One hundred and eleven airplanes took part in the engagement, dropping 28,000 pounds of explosives on enemy establishments.

August 19.—The British in two big offensives in the West advance their line 500 yards on a two-mile front near Ypres-Poelcappelle road. New attacks are begun by the Allies on the Somme front, and London reports more than 2,000 prisoners taken.

The deposed Emperor, Nicholas Romanof, with his wife and children, and suite, arrive at Tobolsk in western Siberia, 1,500 miles from Petrograd. Petrograd newspapers state that he will be sent to the Apalatsk Monastery, in a forest twenty miles outside the town.

Paris dispatches report that Corporal Harold Willis, of Boston, did not return from the aerial raid which on Saturday resulted in a number of fights with German airplanes, and in which two groups of "chasers" from the Lafayette Squadron played a prominent part.

London dispatches announce that Russian War-Office reports show that all German and Austrian attacks which were distributed over a wide area were repulsed.

A new Italian offensive on a front of forty miles in the Isonzo region is reported by Vienna to be in progress.

August 20.—The French overwhelm the Germans on an eleven-mile front north of Verdun, while the Italians take 7,600 prisoners in a big drive for Trieste. Sixteen airplanes are downed by the French and 4,000 prisoners taken. These drives are regarded by experts as indicating the opening of a united campaign of the Allies during the last half of the fighting season.

August 21.—General Pershing and several of his staff officers are witnesses of the battle of Verdun where the French

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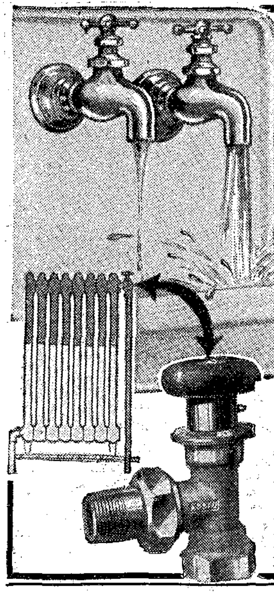

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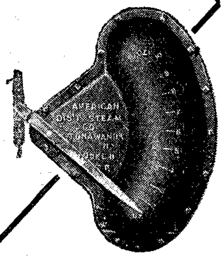

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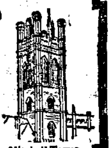

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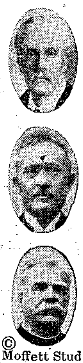

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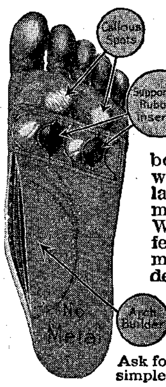

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successfully repulse furious counter-attacks by the Germans, and strengthen their positions, Paris reports state.

Three thousand more prisoners are taken by the Italians in their drive along the Isonzo, London hears.

London reports the British casualties for the week to have been 14,243. The killed numbered: officers, 325; men, 2,548. Wounded and missing: officers, 846; men, 10,524.

August 22.—British Admiralty reports show only a slight increase in the number of submarine sinkings in the past week. Following is the statement: arrivals, 2,838; sailings, 2,764. Merchantmen of more than 1,600 tons sunk by mines or submarines, including one previously, 15; under 1,600 tons, 3. Merchantmen unsuccessfully attacked including 2 previously, 12. Fishing-vessels sunk, 2.

Eleven persons are killed and thirteen injured in German air-raids on the Kentish and Yorkshire coasts. Eight of the attacking machines are brought down by British naval airplanes.

British troops penetrate the German lines for a third of a mile in the Ypres sector, taking positions for a mile along the Ypres-Menin road, London reports, while the French successfully resist a series of furious attacks on the positions won in the present offensive.

London reports that the Italians are successfully pressing their advance on Trieste notwithstanding serious losses. Rome reports that more than 13,000 prisoners have been taken on the Isonzo front, while Vienna claims the capture of 5,600 Italians with more than fifty machine guns.

THE CENTRAL POWERS

August 16.—General von Ardenne, military critic of the Berlin *Tageblatt*, warns army-leaders that they must bestir themselves and win a decisive victory on the Western front or there will be no hope of an end of the war that will be honorable for Germany.

August 20.—Shortage of food causes the Hungarian Minister of Justice to order the clearing out of prisoners in jails while arrests are reduced to a minimum.

August 21.—Chancellor Michaelis, at the convening of the Reichstag main committee in Berlin, declares the recent peace-proposal of the Pope to have been spontaneous, and states that it will be answered only after close consideration with the Reichstag.

August 22.—Dispatches from Petrograd announce that the Germans have launched a determined offensive on the northern end of the Russian line, achieving initial successes. The Russians were compelled to retire two miles.

DOMESTIC

August 16.—Washington announces that drastic action against the I. W. W. on the Pacific slope is planned by the Department of Justice, as it is feared the activities of the organization have already done much damage in the spruce-producing regions, thus hampering the plans for the construction of war-aeroplanes.

August 18.—Officials of Spokane, Wash., appeal to Governor Lister to take action against the members of the I. W. W., which has called a strike in Montana, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington, to begin on Monday.

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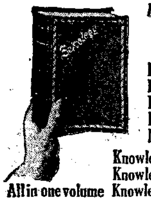

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Six suffragist White-House pickets are arrested and fined $10 each, or one month in Occoquah Workhouse. They refuse to pay the fine and are sent to the workhouse.

August 19.—District Secretary James Rowan, who ordered the general labor-strike of the I. W. W. in the Northwest, is arrested with twenty-five followers in Spokane, Wash.

Washington expects that President Wilson will end the coal-famine hazard with a definite and comprehensive plan to untangle the situation in the coal-industry that has arisen from the actions of State authorities.

Dispatches from Terre Haute state that the big distilleries are grinding 50,000 bushels of corn daily in a rush to produce spirits until the last hour under the law, which is midnight on September 8.

August 20.—President Wilson appoints Judge Robert S. Lovett to superintend the priority of shipments, and directs him to order common carriers to give preference to coal moving to the Northwest by way of the Great Lakes.

August 21.—Arthur Shattuck, the pianist, who inherited a large estate from his father, has turned over the entire income, estimated at $60,000 a year, to war-relief during the duration of the conflict.

President Wilson issues an order fixing the price of bituminous coal at every mine in the country, reducing the cost to the consumer by practically one-half.

Four petitions, naming William R. Hearst as a candidate to oppose Judge John F. Hylan in the Democratic mayoralty primaries in New York City, are filed with the Board of Elections.

FOREIGN

August 20.—The national conference of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain decides, by a vote of 376 to 354, that the British Labor party should not be represented at the International Socialist Conference at Stockholm.

August 21.—Reports from Switzerland confirm the announcement that typhoid and dysentery have become epidemic in many German cities because of the lack of food.

Barcelona dispatches announce that scores are killed in the rioting which follows a general strike.

The British Labor party, by a vote of 1,234,000 to 1,231,000, upholds its plan to send delegates to the Socialist Conference at Stockholm.

A Safe Railroad.—"When I was in the railroad business," said Chauncey M. Depew once, "the president of a small line waited on me to request an exchange of courtesies. I interrogated him, and he said proudly.

"'On our line, sir, not only has a collision never occurred, but on our line a collision would be impossible.'

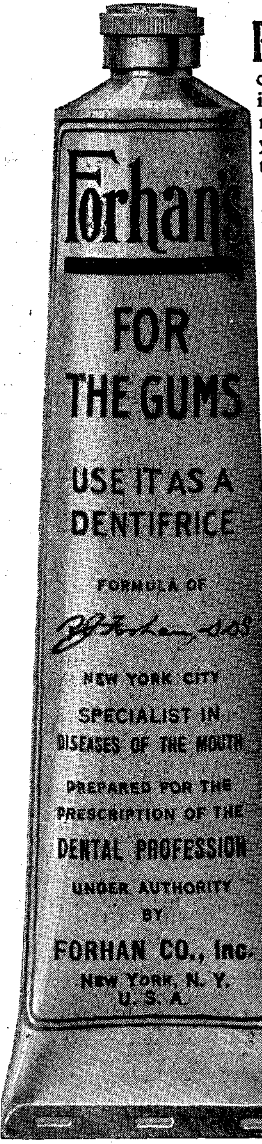
"'Impossible?' said I. 'Oh, come; I know that the latest automatic safety devices are excellent things. But impossible is a large word.'

"'It's literally true with us, sir,' he replied.

"'How can it be?' said I.

"'Why,' said he, 'we own only one train.'"—*Railway Employees' Magazine.*

A grave tooth danger—tender, relaxing gums



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PYORRHEA, with a premature loss of teeth, is almost inevitable if you do not properly care for your gums. Here is the explanation:

As you age the body tissues naturally relax. You see the evidence of this tissue-loosening in the neck. It goes on in your gums too. As you grow older your gums shrink below the normal gum line. Want of care complicates the process. They become flabby, spongy, inflamed. Then you have Pyorrhea (Riggs' Disease). Four out of five people over forty have Pyorrhea. And many under forty also.

Don't let a tender gum spot develop. It indicates Pyorrhea. Bleeding gums indicate it, too. Immediately get Forhan's which positively prevents Pyorrhea if used in time and used consistently. Forhan's counters this gum deterioration even while it tones the gums and hardens them. They in turn stimulate the teeth. Forhan's in addition will scientifically clean your teeth. It is cool, antiseptic, pleasant.

If gum-shrinkage has already set in, start using Forhan's and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment.

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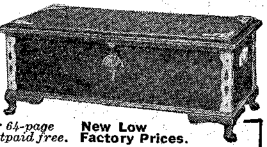

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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

THE COUNTRY BANKER AND THE HARVEST

NOT all the worry attending the harvesting of the crops is confined to the farmer who, while he may face the problem of a shortage of labor, manages to reap all his grain and usually sell it at a profit. There is another whose problem is equally serious. Much depends on the country banker who must see to it that the funds are supplied, and to whom the farmer, the miller, the elevator man, and the merchant look to make the procedure of gathering and disposing of the crops systematic and profitable. Of the part the country bank plays in the harvesting the New York *Financier* says:

"The country banker begins preparing for this business early in spring. He steadily increases his reserves; he makes sure that there is possibility for large increases of currency at short notice. The Farmers' Bank of Grainville has, say, $200,000 on deposit. It needs only about $5,000 in currency for its daily business ordinarily. In its community are 1,000 farmers with wheat coming to maturity. Late in June they prepare for harvest. Each comes in and draws in currency a little money for buying food for harvest-hands. Some take $100, some less. The bank feels the drain. As the harvest goes on the drain increases, each farmer carrying more cash than usual. His workers do not want checks—they are unknown and they could not cash them.

"The flood of currency flows out over the wheat-belt, and as other communities are doing the same thing the New York and other reserve centers see $30,000,000 to $60,000,000 go out by express to their customers every week. It is scattered through the wheat-belt and goes into every avenue of trade.

"Nor does it stop when the harvest proper is over. When the first wheat is ready for market the farmer does not usually sell it all at one time. He brings in a load or two, cashes the check, and pays the small bills he has incurred with the money. The bank is still paying out currency and securing it from its reserve centers.

"But the return of the currency and of the bank's credits begin when the autumn is well advanced. The farmer sells more of his wheat. He pays his taxes, buys winter supplies, and increases his deposit-account. The elevator men and mill men are laying in their stocks of grain, handling thousands of bushels a day. The flow of normal business is quickened and the need of currency passes, credits and checks again being the usual instruments of business, and the bank goes back to its $5,000 of counter money. The mill becomes a borrower, as it buys wheat to grind into flour; the merchant makes loans to put in his winter stock of goods. Business is stimulated in every way, and the bank is again called on for the usual accommodations—the currency demand is lessened.

"The return of the money does not come until late in autumn because the farmer is, for one thing, too busy to market wheat while he is getting the ground in condition for the new crop. For wheat-growing is an endless round—no sooner is the crop off the land than there must be a new crop sown. Plows follow the binders and the yellow stubble is speedily transformed to chocolate furrows. This phase is one the Eastern banker sometimes fails to understand and thinks there is an interim between grain-cutting and the resowing when the farmer has leisure. There is no leisure for the farmer in summer or early fall.

"While the usual course of events as outlined is followed generally, this year is seeing new factors enter into the computation of the Western banker. For one thing, there is a larger demand for money because of the higher prices for everything the farmer has to buy. His wage-list is increased—men have demanded $4 to $5 a day. The binding-twine costs 100 per cent. more than last year; food for the workers is high; implements and repairs are costly. The threshers have raised their figures. Then the high prices of seed wheat mean that there must be spent millions more than ordinarily a few years ago. Kansas, one of the great wheat States, is trying to raise a pool of $2,000,000 to finance the seeding of the new acreage. It is believed that the State can thus plant ten million acres. The country bankers are asked to assist in all these operations.

"The country banker is something more than a mere business operator for the country grain-sections. He is the adviser who has more to do with the action of the producer than any other person. In the back room of the bank the farmer talks over the question of storing his wheat in big zinc bins or keeping it for higher prices. Usually, if he desires to hold it, he can be accommodated with a loan against the grain. The coming season is to be a most puzzling one in which to give this advice. Will it be one in which the farmer is to see a constantly increasing price for his product? Or is it to have the effect of food-control with perhaps the fixing of prices for the products of the farm? If the latter, which seems most likely, there will be the question of price. The farmer is willing to take his chances. Speaking generally, he does not want a price established for fear that it may be lower than he can obtain in a free market.

"So the financing of the harvest—which continues active well into the autumn, until the crop is all sent to milling or exporting centers—is a problem for the country banker. He can not afford to tie up too much of his reserves in loans against the wheat; nor, on the other hand, should he make enemies by urging the farmer to sell when there is any possibility that the price will go higher. It is rare that the advice is welcomed if it does not turn out profitably, and a bank may lose good customers by wrong direction.

"Last season it was easy. One banker related to me the experience of a customer who owed a note for $3,000 and who was carrying 1,600 bushels of wheat. Anxiously the man and the banker watched the market, for the customer hoped to come near paying the note from his grain. Finally it was worth $1.50 a bushel.

"'Shall I sell her and pay ye what I can?' asked the farmer.

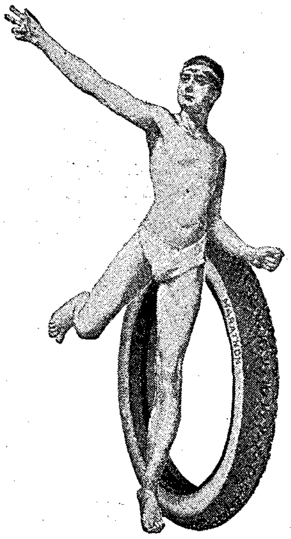
"'No,' was the advice, 'wait awhile.'

"Then it went to $1.75, and then to $1.90. 'Looks as tho I'd pay it,' laughed the customer. Finally it was $2 a bushel.

"'I think I'll let 'er ride a bit,' was the verdict and the banker agreed. It 'rode a bit,' and finally was sold for $3.10 a bushel. The farmer paid the note and had $1,760 to his credit. That was only one instance out of hundreds.

"But is it to be this year? Just now it seems entirely unlikely, and the banker is wondering what is to be the effect on his business from the war-influence.

"And this question is uppermost in the mind of the country banker—What will be the effect of the war on the prosperity of the farmer? If he is exempted from the



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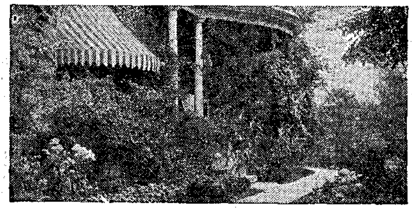

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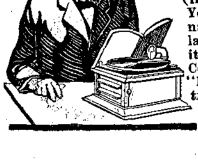

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regulations against hoarding, as at this writing seems likely, he will be the food-dictator so far as field crops are concerned. He is so well informed, and the farmers' organizations are so far-reaching and have their ramifications into such remote sections, that he is not to be deceived as to the actual market situation. He has been sending a good deal of advice to the members of Congress from his State, and it is all against any interference with his prices. He is determined that he shall not be at a disadvantage, and argues that whereas he has for years been taking the risks now that there is opportunity for him to see a profit he should be allowed to do so.

"For one thing, the war is likely to make the relation between the banker and the wheat-raiser closer than ever before. The food-control measures will make the farmers' interest one that is subject to many influences and he will need all possible assistance and advice in steering carefully in order to make a steady profit. The banker will be the person to whom he will apply for the advice, and there should be from that source the best possible judgment. The average farmer will make money during war-times. Even if there be a price fixt for grain it will be high enough to enable him to make good profits, for it is necessary that he be encouraged or there will be a lack of food-supply.

"The country banker is financing the harvest of this year under new conditions. The Federal Reserve Law is enabling him to secure plenty of currency and he is not worried about the ability of his bank to care for all its customers. He will have next fall the further task of financing the feeding of cattle and the marketing of the corn crop. This will have an important bearing on the food-supply of the nation next year and on our ability to feed our soldiers in the field. The business of the farmer promises to be among the most important of the activities of the nation during the war-period, and the country banker's assistance in making it profitable and successful will be of vast advantage to the nation."

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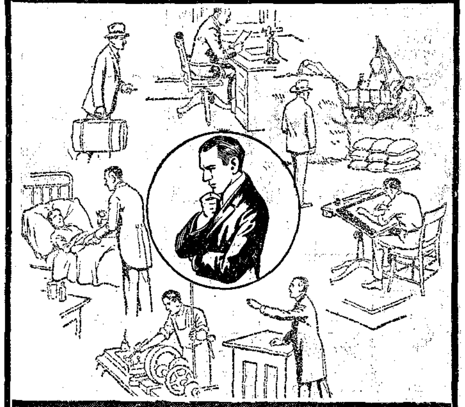
Bankers who devote their time to foreign-exchange dealings to-day find it difficult to keep abreast of the remarkable movements in that market, particularly those affecting exchange on neutral countries. "And by long odds the most remarkable development in the foreign-exchange market in recent years, or since the war began," the New York *Financial Age* tells us, "has been the substantial decline in dollar exchange in certain neutral markets"—a decline ranging from about 2½ per cent., measured by Dutch guilders, to about 18 per cent. in exchange on Madrid. In the same columns we read further:

"Measured by Swiss francs, dollar exchange is at a discount of 8.3 per cent., while dollars are selling 9 cents below parity in Christiania, 8 cents below in Copenhagen, and about 14½ cents below par in Stockholm. This continued movement of the neutral exchanges against New York at a time when our total excess of merchandise exports over imports is almost unprecedented is a phenomenon that can be explained only in the light of this country's recent loans to Europe. It is known that our Allies are heavy purchasers of goods in almost all neutral countries, particularly in the Scandinavian countries. They can not, however, ship to these countries an amount of merchandise sufficient to offset the trade balance against them, while for various reasons they find it impracticable to settle this adverse balance in gold. As a matter of fact,



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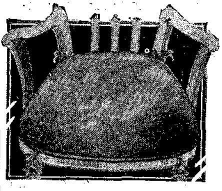

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neutral countries do not want the gold. Indeed, Spain and the Scandinavian kingdoms will take neither our own nor the Allies' gold except at a substantial discount—above 5 per cent. in our case. What they really want is our goods, and now that we have declared an embargo against shipments of American merchandise to neutral markets having trade relations with Germany, the situation has been further complicated, and our merchants are in a most difficult position as regards meeting payments in those countries. To relieve this situation, it has been suggested that we should arrange for credits in neutral countries. This, doubtless, would take a good many drafts off the exchange market, and to this extent, at least, the pressure on exchange-rates would be relieved. However, such relief would be only temporary. Some time these credits would have to be met by gold, and the same difficulty with regard to gold shipments would again arise. Hence, foreseeing this, the neutrals, before granting credits, would very likely demand guaranties that those credits shall be repaid in goods rather than in gold. That would mean, of course, the lifting of the British blockade to a certain extent, together with some modification of America's embargo policy. But as neither Government is likely to agree to any such respite for Germany's benefit, it is obvious that the establishment of American credits in neutral markets would not provide a permanent solution of the exchange-problem."

There is a "silver lining" to the depreciation of the American dollar in neutral European countries, according to *The Wall Street Journal*, which says:

"Scandinavian banks have again been showing interest in our short-term treasury certificates of indebtedness, and purchases amounting to $2,000,000 of the recent $300,000,000 issue are reported.

"Owing likewise to Switzerland's favorable position in international exchange, banks in Zurich have been making inquiries lately regarding American securities. American dollars are now ruling at discount of about 15 per cent. in that country. In view of the impossibility of liquidating the trade balance by the shipment of gold, the next best course open to the Swiss bankers is to invest their American balances in good securities.

"Bankers point to this incident as showing that there is a silver lining to the depreciation of American dollars which the war has brought about in certain neutral countries in Europe. It means the investment of foreign capital here which the war had otherwise put a stop to. The occasion presents a great opportunity for the foreign bankers to purchase our securities, as the recovery in exchange after the war means so much added to the interest on their investments.

"The $25,000,000 paid to Denmark by the United States Government earlier in the year for the purchase of the Danish West Indies is still on deposit with local banks, drawing interest. If this money did not belong to a Government it might have been invested in the money-market or otherwise. But the peculiar nature of the transaction requires that it be available at a moment's notice.

"Japan is another country whose favorable position in international trade is giving her large balances here. Only recently it was reported that the agency of a Japanese bank in New York invested $5,000,000 in this market, mostly in Anglo-French bonds.

"Spain, on the other hand, has not been allowing her balances to accumulate in this country, preferring to have them at home. Hence the large gold shipments to Spain in recent months."

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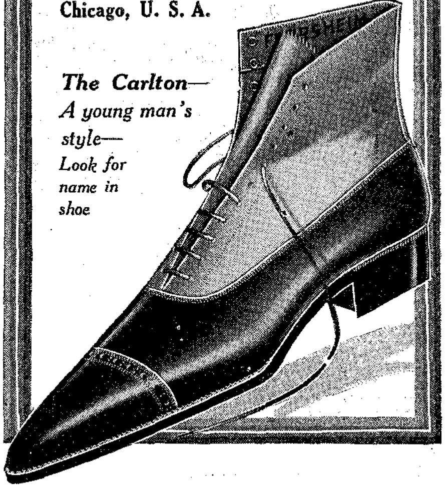

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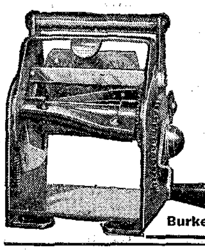

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER will be grateful to any correspondent who will help him locate the following quotation—

"I love to contemplate, apart from all his
  homicidal glory,
The traits that soften to our heart Napoleon's
  glory."

The poem deals with the story of a young deserter who is about to be shot, and is brought before Napoleon, who pardons him when he hears the deserter's story.

"H. W. T.," Dillon, Mont.—"Is Lincoln or Barnum the author of the following: 'You may deceive all of the people some of the time, some of the people all of the time, but not all of the people all of the time?' Where may the words be found?"

The correct reading is: "You can fool some of the people all of the time, and all of the people some of the time, but you can not fool all of the people all of the time." The words have been attributed to Abraham Lincoln, but no book of quotations throws any light as to the occasion on which Lincoln spoke them.

"H. R. T.," Willits, Cal.—"Please give me the correct pronunciation of the names *Roosevelt* and *La Follette.*"

Roosevelt—rō'za-velt (ō as in *go*, *a* as in *final*, *e* as in *get*); *La Follette—la fol'et* (*a* as in *final*, *o* as in *not*, *e* as in *get*).

"W. S. H.," San Antonio, Tex.—"In speaking of eating apples for one's health, is it correct to say: 'Apples are *healthy*,' or 'Apples are *healthful*'?"

Healthy connotes "being in a condition of health," but it is also defined as "conducing or tending to health; sanative; as, a *healthy* climate; properly *healthful*." Therefore, "Apples are *healthful*" (efficacious in promoting health) is correct.

"F. E. M.," Bourbonnais, Ill.—"Can you settle a dispute as to the origin of the *Alsatians?* I have heard that they are Celtic, French, and Teutonic in origin?"

The *Alsatians* are of mixed Gallic and Germanic blood.

"M. B.," Roy, Mont.—"At the present day is the spelling *quire* correct when the word is used in the sense of a band of singers, same meaning as *choir?*"

The form *quire* is permissible, but *choir* is in almost universal use.

"O. L. W.," Washington, D. C.—"What is the most used abbreviation in signing *Private Secretary?*"

There is no recognized abbreviation for this term.

"L. A. C.," Blenheim, S. C.—"Kindly give me the plural form of '*Lily of the valley.*'"

The plural is "*lilies*-of-the-valley."

Classified Columns

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Fremont Demonstration an Index of Farm Tractor Progress

Increase in Number of Tractors and Accessories—Gain in Refinement and Standardization—Activity of Society of Automotive Engineers—New Rules Proposed

The National Farm Tractor Demonstration at Fremont, Nebraska, August 6 to 10, will rank as one of the most important events which has occurred thus far in the tractor industry.

A greater number of tractors were exhibited than on any previous occasion, 46 different makes including more than 100 machines. At no previous demonstration has there been shown such a large number and variety of tractor accessories. More plows were shown than ever before, the number being 196. A larger number of leaders in the tractor and automobile industry were present than on any previous occasion. The demonstration marked the active entry into the tractor industry of the Society of Automotive Engineers which has been so instrumental in standardizing the automobile and the motor-truck. This was the first tractor event attended by official representatives of the British, French and Russian governments. More tractor dealers were in attendance than at any previous exhibition, including distributors from Canada, Mexico, and nearly every State in the Union. The Fremont Demonstration brought to a head a movement for a radical change in future tractor exhibitions, to place the plowing on a scientifically competitive basis.

In every particular this year's demonstration was big except in attendance. The number of visitors fell far short of expectations. This was due to two causes—the heavy downpours of rain which made the roads difficult or impassable for the vast multitude of farmers who must come by automobile, and, secondly, the fact that Nebraska and Iowa farms are so completely tractorized that the interest in these shows is growing less extensive. While the crowds of visitors were less dense than last year, however, the interest shown by the thousands who were present was even more keen and intelligent.

The composite impression given by this year's demonstration was the vast increase in the magnitude of the tractor industry within the past twelve months and the refinement and standardization which have been achieved in tractor design and engineering within this period.

Among the noteworthy advances shown were better engine equipment, more efficient protection against dust, the tendency to inclose all gearing, better systems of lubrication, improvement in steering and clutch controls, greater attention to implement hitches, and suitability of implements and more careful attention to the refinement of general workmanship. Crudities and rough finishes are disappearing.

In the light tractor field a trend was indicated toward the two-wheeled machines and the creeping tread type. A slight advance in the use of kerosene fuel devices was shown, but it was the consensus of most expert opinion that gasoline still retains its leadership as efficient fuel. An outgrowth of the tractor was the exhibition of motor-driven implements such as corn cultivators, corn harvesters, motor binders, etc. The importance of suitable plowing outfits was recognized in a special plow day in which 90 tractors were pulling at one time 296 plows.

An important event of the demonstration was the special meeting and dinner of the Society of Automotive Engineers, attended by 450 tractor manufacturers, salesmen, and members of the Society. Among the prominent speakers were Arnold P. Yerkes, of the Bureau of Farm Managements, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture; Howard Coffin, Chairman of the Aircraft Board Council of National Defense, and President George Dunham, of the S. A. E.

The two outstanding expressions of opinion at this meeting were:

1st—That far greater attention must be given the education of the tractor operator.

2nd—That there must be diligent work toward standardization of parts and a cooperative interchange of patent rights.

Neglect of the tractor by the user is very general. One manufacturer stated that 90% of the tractors are not even properly housed. Lack of proper lubrication also ruins many tractor bearings. Overloading and overspeeding are common abuses.

Mr. Coffin made an earnest plea for further refinement and standardization. He urged that mutual arrangements be made for the interchange of patent rights. As an illustration of his remarks on refinement of motors, Mr. Coffin stated that the U. S. Aviation motor is seven times more powerful and one-third as heavy as a tractor motor and weighs only 1¾ lbs. per horse-power.

Mr. Yerkes reported that the Government has a list of 34,371 tractor users, and that a canvass of 32,000 owners in all localities shows that the three- and four-plow sizes of tractors are best suited to the largest number of farms. Another point brought out by Mr. Yerkes is that the Government investigations show that belt power is of even more importance in tractor operation than tractive power.

President Dunham stated that the number of tractors available at present is but a small proportion of those that might be used even in normal times, and the present needs call for a much larger output.

The agitation to put future demonstrations on a strictly competitive basis has divided the industry into two divisions — those who approve and those who disapprove of this idea. Roughly speaking, the long established implement dealers for the most part prefer the non-competitive basis, the newer tractor companies and the automobile companies, which are giving attention to tractors, including most of the engineers, are keen for strict competition. The arguments of the latter contingent are thus voiced by a forceful editorial in *Farm Machinery—Farm Power:*

> "It is now high time that farm tractors should be put on record. Let us have demonstrations which will prove the economical operation of the mechanical steeds instead of showing that they are acceptable draw-bar substitutes for draft horses.
>
> "Let each tractor worthy of the name prove the cost of fuel to plow an acre of land. Show the agricultural world how little lubricating oil is required. Show by actual tests whether kerosene is cheaper fuel per acre than gasoline, or vice versa. Show us (from Missouri) how many acres, per bottom, a tractor will prepare for seed bed in a continuous run of 10 hours without stopping.
>
> "In other words, let us have demonstrations of economy and endurance.
>
> "Let these tests be made under the supervision of engineers—members of the Society of Automotive Engineers if they will undertake it. Have men at the head of the tests who are disinterested in everything except the future development of the tractor industry. Let there be no awards, no competition, no opportunity for scandal such as landed a death-blow to the old Winnipeg demonstrations. Give us facts and figures to show what great strides have been made in mechanical perfection of the machines since 1910, and give us something besides photographs of beautifully plowed fields, and tractors moving buildings.
>
> "Put the tractors on record, and then work to break the records. Let us prove what we have been preaching."

Against these proposals Mr. C. M. Eason, one of the best posted authorities on tractor design, voiced the opinion of those who prefer the present basis of demonstration.

> "Mr. Eason argues," says *Farm Implement News*, "that any manufacturer can prepare a machine to go into the field for three or four days' performance and make a showing not possible for the regular stock machine of the same make. He says that several hundred dollars could be put into the tractor in special machine work that would not be apparent except to the most competent engineers, and then only after thorough inspection of the machine. It is a well-known fact that racing automobiles are prepared for the events months in advance; they are most carefully watched and brought up to required performance by the most skilful mechanicians. The elimination of the contest in tractor demonstration no doubt deprives the event of certain interest, but it puts the tractor before the farmer as a necessary factor of farm equipment and gives him the opportunity to make an impartial and unbiased survey of all the industry has to offer before he makes his purchase. Speed is the main determining factor in contests and speed in the main is the least necessary requisite of the farm tractor."

The question of rules and regulations for future demonstrations will be debated thoroughly by the two opposing camps.

Tractor Department The Literary Digest

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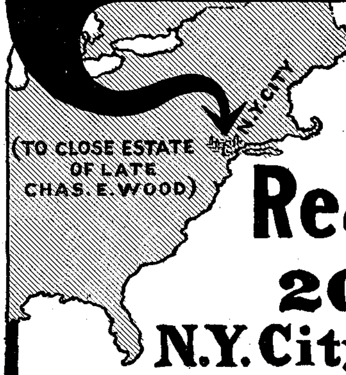

(TO CLOSE ESTATE OF LATE CHAS. E. WOOD)

Brooklyn

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N.Y. City Lots	Each	$5 Monthly

BROOKLYN'S EMANCIPATION

As this issue of The Literary Digest goes to press the first link in the great Brooklyn-Up-Broadway Subway is opened for travel to 14th Street, Manhattan, enabling thousands of New York's congested population to secure cheaper rents and better living conditions. Step by step, the operation of this great subway will be extended and by next year nearly two million people can reach $590 lots as easily as they can now reach $5,000 lots.

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Mr. Chas. E. Wood, late member of the firm of Wood, Harmon & Co., had substantial holdings in the firm's various New York City realty developments. As Mr. Wood's heirs request a speedy settlement of his estate, WM. E. HARMON & CO., Inc., formerly Wood, Harmon & Co., must offer part of their Brooklyn holdings at ABOUT ONE-HALF VALUE, to ensure a quick sale.

These lots are most desirably located, being accessible to the Eastern Parkway Subway, part of the colossal $366,000,000 Dual System of Subways now within less than a year of completion. At present, trolleys on Church Avenue, East 98th Street and on Rockaway Avenue convey passengers for a 5-cent fare direct to Manhattan.

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